

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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## THE MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY BILL.

"It was ever the way of this our English nation" to run into extremes. Our natural inertia, once disturbed, is apt to become spasmodic action. We are either lethargically indifferent about evil or fussily eager in the pursuit of virtue. We long, lazily and criminally, tolerate wrong; and then, in a sudden access of righteousness—or what, for the moment, we deem righteousness—make such sweeping changes, that in rectifying one evil we create many. It was so, among other things, in regard to our poor and our criminals. For long years we looked with equanimity on the mischief engendered by the old poor-law system and on the still greater horrors of the old method of gaol management. We let the funds destined for the relief of the needy be so misapplied as to encourage improvidence and the breeding of paupers; then we jumped at a bound to the rigours of the workhouse battlements; and now we are again relaxing the system and falling back upon the outdoor-relief plan; to be followed, no doubt, when the natural consequences of the indiscriminating adoption of that system develop themselves into an intolerable nuisance, by another rush at violently repressive measures. Criminals, again, we permitted to be tortured, starved, and murdered with impunity in dens unfit for pigs to inhabit; and then we gave them palaces to live in, and pampered and petted them until they wellnigh became our masters, and to be an idle rogue was much better than to be an honest, industrious workman; and now, to rectify the evils thus produced, we are compelled to have recourse to the lash, to Habitual Criminal Acts, and other expedients. Ever in extremes, we are continually making efforts to undo with one hand what we have done with the other.

As in other matters, so, it would seem, is it to be as regards our treatment of women. After subjecting the weaker—now, apparently, about to become the stronger—sex to unmerited and unwise repression for generations, we are about to run into the opposite extreme. After

treating woman as the mere plaything of man in one hemisphere, we are going to make her his master in another; after being for ages treated with cruelty and contempt in the East, she is likely to be killed with injudicious kindness in the West; and especially in England, where she bids fair to be both spoiled and ruined by too great indulgence and too much consideration. At the bidding of Messrs. Russell Gurney, Headlam, and Jacob Bright, we appear

We may admit at once—and we admit it willingly—that some wives have suffered grievous wrong by the misdeeds of their husbands; but so have some husbands—probably quite as many of the one as of the other—suffered grievous wrongs by the misdeeds of their wives; and it certainly seems an odd way of righting the wrongs endured by some wives to inflict wrong upon all husbands. Yet that, it seems to us, must be the result of the legislation proposed by Messrs.

Gurney, Headlam, and Jacob Bright. Should their proposals be adopted, the rule will henceforth be, not that the property of both parties to the matrimonial co-partnership shall be the common fund of the firm (unless otherwise specified in ante-nuptial contract), but that what is the husband's shall be the wife's, and what is the wife's shall be her own. And not only so, but all that she can purloin in her capacity of domestic administratrix of the family means; all that she can manage to save by pinching, and it may be by starving, her husband and his children; all that she can earn by carrying on business on her own account (even though that be done without her husband's consent, and by neglecting to perform those duties which she undertook when she became a wife), she is to have perfect liberty to dispose of as she pleases: to give away, to expend upon dress and jewellery, or even (such things have happened, and may happen again) to bestow upon a paramour; while all the time the unlucky husband is to remain bound to maintain his wife and her children, as well as to pay all debts and fulfil all contracts incurred

and made by the wife on the common behoof. The wife is only to be liable for her separate trading debts and contracts; while all the profits of said separate trading, though carried on during hours which belong to the household, and perhaps with capital derived from the husband's resources, are to be the sole property of the wife. In short, married women are henceforth practically to have two characters and to occupy two positions: they are to be at once *femes soles* and under coverture; they are to enjoy the freedom and



THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.)

about to reverse the original condition of things, and to transmute wives from the position of helpmates into that of masters; while husbands, if the Married Women's Property Bill now before Parliament shall become law, must henceforth make up their minds to be the dependents and the scapegoats of their "better halves"—which phrase will then be no mere figure of speech. It must either come to that, or men will have to resolve upon doing without wives altogether.



privileges of the one character and the immunity from personal liability of the other. Of course, this is not professedly the object of the Act, but it is what its operation must lead to.

The first section of the bill proposes to enact that "a married woman shall be capable of holding, acquiring, alienating, devising, and bequeathing real and personal estate, of contracting, and of suing and being sued, as if she were a *feme sole*;" the third section provides that "Every woman who marries after this Act has come into operation shall, notwithstanding her coverture, have and hold all real and personal property, whether belonging to her before marriage or acquired by her in any way after marriage, free from the debts and obligations of her husband and from his control or disposition, in all respects as if she continued unmarried;" the fourth section declares (adopting retrospective legislation, contrary to all principles of jurisprudence, and to the manifest injury of present husbands) that women married before the passing of the Act shall have power to acquire property after the Act comes into force; and the fifth section crowns the whole by enacting that "The earnings of a married woman in any trade or other occupation carried on by her as a principal separately from her husband shall be deemed to be her property acquired after marriage." How "Benedicts," present or prospective, may relish that kind of thing, we do not know; but if this becomes law, our earnest advice to all men about to marry would be—don't.

We have before us a copy of the bill, annotated by counsel, whose opinion we have taken on its provisions, and among the remarks made are sundry suggestions for new readings of the title, such as "a bill to provide that every husband may look upon his wife, and every wife may look upon her husband, as the greatest enemy, and always a rival;" "a bill to abolish all possibility of domestic order;" "a bill to confiscate the property of all husbands in favour of their wives and strangers;" but for our part we should be inclined to call it "a bill to discourage, and if possible abolish, marriage," for we cannot conceive anything so likely to deter men from undertaking the duties and responsibilities of the married state as legislation like this, which holds out temptations to the wife to misappropriate her husband's means and misapply the time due to household obligations; and which makes property, acquired in any way, entirely the wife's, while the husband is still responsible for all family liabilities—for all liabilities, in fact, which he cannot *prove* to have been separately incurred by the wife and for her separate and sole behoof. This bill professes to be drawn in the interest of women; but we should like to know who will be most damaged—men or women—when honourable marriages have been abolished, and universal concubinage obtains; and that, we hold, is a result that must be at least one chief—if not *the* chief—outcome of the labours of the wisacres who have framed this measure.

*Per contra*, some compensations are provided for husbands, but they afford but slender consolation. The second section enacts that "No judgment founded upon a contract made or act done by a woman during coverture, or execution thereon, shall bind or affect any property, except such personal estate (if any) as she may be possessed of or entitled to for a present interest during her coverture." But this is a provision easily evaded, and, according to our legal friend, "in point of fact the husband might still be taken in execution for debts contracted by the wife," the onus of proving that such debts were contracted by the wife in her incongruous character of *feme sole* resting on the husband. The only real scrap of comfort afforded to husbands, and that is but slight, is contained in the sixth section, which provides that "a husband shall not by reason of any marriage which shall take place after this Act has come into operation be liable for the debts of his wife contracted before marriage, but the wife shall be liable for such debts as if she had continued unmarried." This looks fair, but it does not amount to much, for we should suppose that most men—and all sensible men, except where the contract is made between parties of such high character and perfect attachment that precaution would be insult—guard themselves on this score by making needful inquiries before marriage as to the liabilities of their intended wives; and the concluding clause is ambiguous, for if the wife has no means of her own after marriage, and is yet liable for debts contracted before that event, the husband must either pay or the debt must remain unsatisfied. The former would be the result in most cases, we fancy, for husbands, as a rule, would rather pay than be pestered. By the seventh section it is provided that "no husband shall by reason of the marriage be liable in damage for any wrong committed by the wife"—that is, we suppose, if she swindles, or forges, or commits an assault, or defames her neighbours, the aggrieved parties must seek their remedy from her alone—which is something, certainly, particularly as touching defamation (and that, after all, is the only novel feature in the matter); but supposing, as must be the case in by far the larger number of instances, that the wrongdoing wife has no means of her own to satisfy damage, who will have to bear the burden in the end? We fear the unhappy husband will in this, as in other respects, be the scapegoat. The ninth section is dubious exceedingly. It provides that husbands acting as the agents of their wives, and wives acting as the agents of their husbands, may be jointly sued, but in that event only. "Agency," however, is easily incurred and its consequences difficult of avoidance. Supposing that a wife living with her husband is carrying on a separate business on her own account and needs a supply of goods, what more natural than that she should ask her husband to order said goods, verbally or in

writing, and what more likely than that he should comply with the request? But in that case the husband would be the wife's agent, and liable to be sued along with her for the value of the goods so ordered. Verily, every man will have to be a lawyer, and a wary one, if this bill passes.

Then innumerable questions touching household arrangements would arise under this bill that must inevitably destroy domestic peace. For instance, what would constitute a wife's personal property. Furniture—such as pianos, chairs, tables—might be introduced into a house contrary to a husband's wishes (obtained on credit, it may be), and he might be forbidden to use them. He might be interdicted from sitting on that chair, dining at that table, hanging his hat on that peg, and so forth; all which things would greatly tend, of course, to promote peace and happiness at the family fireside. Then the wife might buy dresses, jewels, and so on, unsuited for her position, and the husband could not hinder it; they would be her personal property. She might even receive presents from improper acquaintances, or from persons who desired to annoy her husband; and he must submit. These things, too, would be her personal property, and free from his control.

Taking this bill altogether, it seems to us that it would work a vast deal of mischief to both husbands and wives; and we repeat that the man who, in view of its provisions, "commits matrimony," must be a superlative idiot; and that, therefore, such legislation, by discouraging marriage, will produce an incalculable amount of injury to women and to public morals. It is undoubtedly necessary that the earnings of married women who are deserted by their husbands should be protected. It is as desirable in one class of society as in another that the wife should have some separate provision if possible; and it cannot be just that a husband whose wife earns, we will say, £500 a year by her pen, should simply confiscate the money for his own selfish ends. How to meet these difficulties is another question. Clearly, it cannot be right to place a married woman who earns money from the domestic platform, so to speak, on which she starts with the advantage of being already provided for—in fact, with a capital—in the same position as a man or a *feme sole* who is not provided for to begin with, and who has no capital except his or her arm for the start. We hope the House of Lords will look narrowly to this bill, and not be deluded into believing that it is a poor man's bill in any sense except one, which applies to the lowest classes, among whom brutality is almost the rule. In the middle classes, we repeat, it will, if, unfortunately, it passes, be the cause of indescribable confusion, suffering, fraud, and depravation.

#### THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS.

THE death of Charles Dickens, briefly announced in our last week's Number, must have sent a thrill of regret through every heart. On Wednesday evening, June 8, he was seized with a fit, at his residence, Gad's Hill-place, Higham, near Rochester, between six and seven o'clock, while at dinner. Mr. Stephen Steele, a surgeon at Strood, was sent for, and promptly arrived. He found Dickens in a very dangerous state, and remained with him some hours. A physician was summoned from London next morning, and Mr. Steele was also in attendance. Unfortunately, there was no improvement in the patient. In the afternoon Mr. Steele was again summoned from Strood. The reports in the after part of the day were discouraging, and shortly after six o'clock the great novelist expired.

There is no one, we are sure, of the men of the present day whose name will live longer in the memories of English readers, or will be more thoroughly identified with the English language, than the inimitable author of "Pickwick." But the story of his life is soon told. The son of Mr. John Dickens, who held at one time a position in the Navy Pay Department, Charles Dickens was born at Portsmouth, in the month of February, 1812. The duties of his father's office obliged him frequently to change his residence, and much of the future novelist's infancy was spent at Plymouth, Sheerness, Chatham, and other seaport towns. The European war, however, came to an end before he had completed his fourth year, and his father, finding his "occupation gone," retired on a pension and came to London, where he obtained employment as a Parliamentary reporter for one of the daily papers. It was at first intended that young Charles should be sent to an attorney's office; but he had literary tastes, and eventually was permitted by his father to exchange the law for a post as one of the reporters on the staff of the *True Sun*, from which he subsequently transferred his services to the *Morning Chronicle*, then under the late Mr. John Black, who accepted and inserted in the evening edition of his journal the first fruits of the pen of Charles Dickens—those "Sketches of English Life and Character" which were afterwards reprinted and published in a collective form under the title of "Sketches by Boz," in 1836, and the following year.

These "Sketches" at once attracted notice, and the public looked with something more than curiosity for the time when the successful author should throw off his mask and proclaim himself to the world. To adopt the phrase of an epigram which appeared in the *Cartoonist*,—

Who the Dickens "Boz" could be  
Puzzled many a learned elf;  
But time unveiled the mystery,  
And "Boz" appeared as Dickens' self.

Almost simultaneously with these "Sketches" appeared a comic opera from his pen, entitled "The Village Coquettes."

The graphic power of describing the ordinary scenes of common life, more especially in their more ludicrous aspects, did not escape the notice of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, publishers, and they accordingly requested "Boz" to write for them a serial story in monthly parts; the result was the publication of "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club." It is said that a portion of the rough outline of the work was a suggestion thrown out by Mr. Hall, one of the firm above-mentioned; but be that as it may, the subject was treated by "Boz" in a manner at once so easy, so graphic, and so natural, and yet with such a flow of genuine humour, that the author found himself raised almost at a single step to the highest pinnacle of literary fame. Illustrated at first by poor Seymour, and afterwards by Mr. Hablot K. Brown ("Phiz"), "The Pickwick Papers" found an enormous sale from their first appearance, and Mr. Charles Dickens presented himself to the world as their author in 1838.

The great success of "Pickwick" naturally led to offers being made to Mr. Dickens by the London publishers; but the author wisely consulted his own reputation, and confined himself to the production of "Nicholas Nickleby" in a similar style and form. The work was written to expose in detail the cruelties which were practised upon orphans and other neglected children at small and cheap schools, where the sum charged for the board of hungry

and growing lads, with everything included, ranges from £16 to £20 a year. Mr. Dickens tells us, in his preface to this book, as it stands republished in the collective edition of his works, that it was the result of a personal visit of inspection paid by himself to some nameless "Do-the-Boys' Hall" amid the wolds of Yorkshire; and the reader who has carefully studied it will with difficulty be persuaded that Mr. Squeers and Mr. John Browdie are not taken from living examples. The work was published in 1839.

About the same time he commenced in the pages of *Bentley's Miscellany*, of which he was the first editor, a tale of a very different cast. "Oliver Twist" lets the reader into the secrets of life as it was, and, perhaps, still is, to be found too often in work-houses and in the "slums" of London. When finished, it was republished as a novel in three volumes, and in that shape too enjoyed an extensive sale. The following year Mr. Dickens undertook the production of a collection of stories in weekly numbers. The series was entitled "Master Humphrey's Clock," and it contained, among other tales, those since republished under the names of "The Old Curiosity Shop"—famous for its touching episode of Little Nell—and of "Barnaby Rudge," which carries the reader back to the days of the Gordon Riots.

The pen of Mr. Charles Dickens was henceforth almost incessantly at work. About the time of the publication of "Master Humphrey's Clock" appeared his "Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi," the celebrated clown, almost his only production which deals with the plain prose of facts, and of everyday life divested of all imagination. After completing "Master Humphrey's Clock" Mr. Dickens visited America, where he was received with extraordinary honours. On his return, in 1842, he published the materials he had collected in the United States, under the title "American Notes for General Circulation." Many of its statements, however, were controverted by American pens, in a book entitled "Change for American Notes."

In 1844 he published "Martin Chuzzlewit" in numbers, like "Pickwick" and "Nicholas Nickleby," and in the summer of the same year visited Italy and Rome. An account of much that he saw and heard in his tour he gave afterwards to the world in the columns of the *Daily News*, of which he became the first editor. Its first number appeared on Jan. 1, 1846; but after a few months Mr. Dickens withdrew from the editorship, and returned to his former line of humorous serial publications, varying, however, their monthly appearances with occasional stories of a more strictly imaginative cast, called "Christmas Books." Of these the first, "A Christmas Carol," was published so far back as 1843; the second, the "Chimes," appeared at Christmas, 1845; the third, the "Crisper on the Hearth," followed in 1846; the fourth, the "Battle of Life," in 1847; and the fifth, the "Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain," in 1848.

Besides these, Mr. Dickens has published "Dealings with the Firm of Dombey and Son," the "History of David Copperfield," "Bleak House," "Little Dorrit," "A Tale of Two Cities," "Our Mutual Friend," the "Uncommercial Traveller," "Great Expectations," and, last of all, the "Mystery of Edwin Drood," of which only three numbers have appeared. In 1850 Mr. Dickens projected a cheap weekly periodical, which he called *Household Words*, and which was published by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans; but, difficulties having arisen between author and publisher, it was discontinued in 1859, and Mr. Dickens commenced in its stead its successor, *All the Year Round*, which he continued to conduct to the last.

Mr. Dickens was one of the founders of the Guild of Literature, and was an ardent advocate of reforms in the administration of the Literary Fund. He was also an accomplished amateur performer, and often took part in private theatricals for charitable objects. Of late years he had frequently appeared before the public as a "reader" of the most popular portions of his own works, of which he showed himself to be a most vivid and dramatic interpreter. He retired from this work only in March last, when his reputation stood at its highest. His renderings of his best creations, both humorous and pathetic, of his most stirring scenes and warmest pictures of life, will not readily be forgotten. Men and women, persons and places, we knew all before in the brilliant pages of his novels; but the characters lived with a new life, and the scenes took the shape of reality in the readings of the master. America had an opportunity of appreciating his powers in this direction on the second visit he paid to that country, in 1868.

This is all over now; but Mr. Dickens, in bidding his last audience farewell, consoled them with the promise that his retirement would be devoted all the more to his original and higher art. His words have scarcely had time to allow of their fulfilment in the way and in the degree in which, doubtless, he hoped to be able to fulfil them. It may be well here to place on record his parting speech on the occasion of his last reading at St. James's Hall:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It would be worse than idle, it would be hypocritical and unfeeling, if I were to disguise that I close this episode in my life with feelings of very considerable pain. For some fifteen years, in this hall and in many kindred places, I have had the honour of presenting my own cherished ideas before you for your recognition; and, in closely observing your reception of them, have enjoyed an amount of artistic delight and enjoyment which, perhaps, it is given to few men to know. In this task, and in every other that I have ever undertaken as a faithful servant of the public, always imbued with a sense of duty to them, and always striving to do his best, I have been uniformly cheered by the reader's response, the most generous sympathy, and the most stimulating support. Nevertheless, I have thought it well at the full flood-tide of my favour to retire upon those older associations between us which date from much further back than these, and henceforth to devote myself exclusively to the art that first brought us together. Ladies and Gentlemen, in but two short weeks from this time I hope that you may enter, in your own homes, on a new series of readings at which my assistance will be indispensable; but from these garish lights I vanish now for evermore, with one heartfelt, grateful, respectful, and affectionate farewell.

While "Pickwick" charms us with its broad humour, it is in "Nicholas Nickleby" and "Oliver Twist" that the power of Charles Dickens's pathos shows itself. In those two works he evinced a sympathy for the poor, the suffering, and the oppressed which took all hearts by storm. This power of sympathy it was, no doubt, which has made his name a household word in English homes. How many a phase of cruelty and wrong his pen exposed, and how often he stirred others to try at least to lessen the amount of evil and of suffering which must be ever abroad in the world, will never be fully known. There was always a lesson beneath his mirth.

It only remains for us to add that he married, in 1838, a daughter of the late Mr. George Hogarth, a musical writer of some eminence in his day, and a man of high literary attainments—who was formerly the friend and law agent of Sir Walter Scott, and well known in private life to Jeffrey, Cockburn, and other literary celebrities who adorned the society of Edinburgh some forty or fifty years ago.

#### BURIAL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Shortly before ten o'clock on Tuesday morning the remains of Mr. Charles Dickens were interred in Westminster Abbey, the relatives of the deceased having deferred to the request of Dean Stanley and the general wish of the public that such be the case. The body was brought from Gadshill-place at an early hour, and was conveyed to the Charing-cross railway station. It was there transferred to a plain hearse, without feathers or trappings of any kind, and was followed to the Abbey by three plain mourning coaches, containing the members of the family and a few friends. None of the mourners wore either bands or scarves, but wore simply in plain deep black. The burial service was read by the Dean of Westminster. Between the prayers the organ played a soft voluntary. When the coffin, a plain oak one, was lowered into the grave, and the service was over, it was strewn with wreaths and flowers by the female mourners; one large chaplet of white roses was placed at the head. The brass plate bore the simple inscription, "Charles Dickens, born February 7th, 1812, died June 9th, 1870." This was all. During the day the grave was left open, and the news of the interment having taken place becoming known abroad, thousands went to look into the grave, and to take a last look on the shell which holds the remains of one



whose name will long be cherished and held in honour, not only by Englishmen, but by all English-speaking nations. The body lies in Poets' Corner, close to the coffin of Handel, at the head of the remains of Sheridan, and between those of Lord Macaulay and Cumberland, the dramatic poet. Only a few feet off lie Johnson, Garrick, and Campbell, and the bust of Thackeray overlooks the grave.

## CLERICAL OPINIONS OF MR. DICKENS.

On Sunday evening the Bishop of Manchester preached at Westminster Abbey, from the words, "Great is the mystery of godliness." The sermon was a plea for the toleration of differences of opinion where the foundations of religious truth were accepted. Towards its conclusion the Bishop said, "It will not be out of harmony with the line of thought we have been pursuing—certainly it will be in keeping with the associations of this place, dear to Englishmen, not only as one of the proudest Christian temples, but as containing the memorials of so many who by their genius in arts, or arms, or statesmanship, or literature have made England what she is—if, in the simplest and briefest words, I allude to that sad and unexpected death which has robbed English literature of one of its highest living ornaments, and the news of which, two mornings ago, must have made every household in England feel as though they had lost a personal friend. He has been called in one notice an apostle of the people. I suppose it is meant that he had a mission, but in a style and fashion of his own; a gospel, a cheery, joyous, and handsome message, which the people understood and by which they could hardly help being bettered; it was the gospel of kindness, of brotherly love, of sympathy in the widest sense of the word. I am sure I have felt in myself the healthful spirit of his teaching. Possibly we might not have been able to subscribe to the same creed in relation to God; but I think we should have subscribed to the same creed in relation to man. He who has taught us our duty to our fellow-men better than we knew it before; who knew so well how to weep with them that wept, and to rejoice with them that rejoiced; who has shown forth all his knowledge of the dark corners of the earth, how much sunshine may rest upon the lowliest lot; who had such evident sympathy with suffering, such natural instinct of purity, that there is scarcely a page of the thousands he has written which might not be put into the hands of a little child, must be regarded by those who recognise the diversity of the gifts of the spirit as a teacher sent from God. He would have been welcomed as a fellow-labourer in the common interests of humanity by him who asked the question, 'If a man love not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?'—The Rev. Henry White, chaplain to the House of Commons, in his sermon at the Savoy Chapel, spoke of the death of Charles Dickens, and said that, strange as it might sound, Mr. Dickens had by his writings done essential service to the Christian Church. Mr. Dickens, the rev. chaplain said, had taught Christianity with much greater effect than many priests had done.

## THE FRENCH PRESS ON DICKENS.

The news of Mr. Charles Dickens's death has been received by the Paris papers with expressions of deep regret, and most of them have noticed the career and writings of our great novelist. While all admit the purity and humour of his works, it is evident that their appreciation of them is not so high as that entertained here or in the United States—a fact which is not surprising, seeing the difference between the genius of the two nations, and the imperfect manner in which Dickens's works have been translated into French. By some all papers Dickens is compared with Balzac, but, of course, with a difference. The *Liberté* observes that "with both writers keen observation was the ruling faculty; both excelled in observation and in description, both enabled us to regard their creations as living persons by minutely picturing even the least objects surrounding them, both were equally conspicuous for producing truth in fiction. But we must add that Balzac was not Dickens, nor was Dickens Balzac. Both being original by nature, each followed the ideas of his epoch, and reflected the habits of his country. There is an analogy between them, but no resemblance. The dreamy element, the fanciful note, as with Hoffmann and Noddy, was more strong in Dickens; the tendencies of the thinker were stronger in Balzac." The *Patrie* remarks that Dickens differed from Balzac, "and it is his good fortune in not sharing Balzac's discontent, his bitterness, or his constant warring misanthropy. Balzac looked upon society from his own point of view, and not finding it satisfactory, condemned society. Dickens, on the contrary, saw the world as it is without hatred and without admiration, being more ready to laugh at its defects than to weep over its vices. He was more philosophical with his British phlegm, for he amused and occasionally improved those whom Balzac discouraged and embittered. His lively but profound pictures of English society are a perfect representation of the nineteenth century; for, as with all great writers, he enlarged the scene, and his principal characters might have lived in any part of Europe. It is by reason of this extensive observation and this elevation of view that Charles Dickens will take rank with Walter Scott, and above Thackeray, Lytton, and other English writers of great talent, but who possessed not that which Dickens, like Shakespeare and Molière possessed—genius." The *Temps* admires the humour and truth of Dickens's books, and describes him as a literary counterpart of Hogarth, but objects to his inclination to describe hideous and painful scenes and ignoble characters. It is disposed to think that the comic writings of Dickens prove him to be rather light-hearted than witty. The *Figaro* observes that Dickens had an advantage over Balzac in "that perfectly British quality—that mixture of sentiment and gaiety which constitutes the 'humour' of English literature." The *Gaulois* notices the clear insight into character, the love of children, the tender sympathy towards the suffering, and the compassion for the weak and oppressed that are the striking characteristics of Dickens's writings. In the same paper M. Paul Féval gives an account of his first acquaintance and subsequent friendship with Dickens, of whom he speaks with admiration and affection. One observation he quotes as having been made to him by his illustrious English friend, that "Balzac and many other authors are marked as if criticism had upon them the effect of an attack of smallpox. They become gloomy and dispirited like jaded horses. They are too egotistical; the prickings of the flies of journalism make them nervous and ill-natured. For myself, I have been spoilt in a contrary sense. I have been praised more than I deserve." "He was wrong," adds M. Paul Féval, "but he told no falsehood. Nothing in him was false, not even his modesty."

**PROFESSIONAL DEVOTION.**—A much-respected physician residing at Bercy, near Paris, has recently fallen a victim to his professional zeal, under singular and painful circumstances. A young woman had thrown herself into the Seine from the Quai de Bercy; some young men plunged in after her and succeeded in bringing her body to the shore. Dr. Laureau was sent for, and, on his arrival, found the young woman apparently dead. He, however, had recourse to all the known methods of restoring animation, and, among others, to that of reviving the action of the lungs by the inspiration of his own breath. After two hours' assiduous efforts, he had the satisfaction of observing signs of recovery. The doctor was exhausted; and as his patient gradually recovered strength, so he became enfeebled, and finally died from exhaustion produced by his incessant and successful efforts to preserve the life of one who was a complete stranger to him.

**THE LATE ACCIDENT IN RICHMOND PARK.**—Mr. George Hodder, one of the sufferers in the unfortunate occurrence, and whose case was thought to be hopeless, has at last regained consciousness, and been able to converse with a relative. He still remains at the Richmond Infirmary, where he has received the advantage of the united skill of the medical staff of that institution, and particularly that of Mr. Bateman, who has been in constant attendance upon him, and strong hopes are now entertained of his ultimate recovery. Mr. Allen, whose leg was broken, has had the limb successfully set, and promises to get well rapidly; but he will not be able to be removed from the Casualty Hotel, where he was taken immediately after the accident, for another fortnight. During the last week a great number of persons have called to make inquiries respecting the condition of the two gentlemen. We regret to hear that Captain Haworth, the driver of the coach to which the accident happened, is still suffering from the serious injuries he sustained.

## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon has again been unwell, though his indisposition is but slight, and gives no cause for uneasiness. His Majesty is said to be suffering from an attack of gout.

Imperial decrees have been published appointing Viscount de la Guéronnière Ambassador at Constantinople, replacing M. Bourée, who is made a Senator. M. Berthény, French Minister at Washington, replaces Viscount de la Guéronnière at Brussels, the former being succeeded by M. Prevost Paradol. M. Armand is appointed Minister at Lisbon, in succession to the Marquis de Montholon, who is made a Senator. M. Laboulaye has been appointed First Secretary of Legation at Brussels.

The Government has withdrawn the bill it had introduced reducing the salary of the Senators. The amount is to be fixed in the Budget.

M. Clement Duvernois, the editor of the Emperor's newspaper, the *Peuple Français*, and a deputy, has been dismissed from the former position on account of the hostility displayed by him towards M. Ollivier and his Ministry.

Fresh arrests in connection with the alleged conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon are reported; and capsule cases, apparently intended to be fixed to bombs, have, it is said, been discovered, together with seditious pamphlets and letters.

The drought in France is beginning to cause much anxiety. In many places rain would now be too late to do much good to the corn. The price of bread in Paris a short time since was 70c., it rose last week to 85c., and it has now gone up to 90c. When it reaches a franc the Government will, it is thought, interfere and prevent a further rise. Owing to the drought, there will be in some parts of France scarcely any hay; and graziers are selling off their sheep and oxen because they have nothing to feed them with.

## BELGIUM.

The Parliamentary elections have just been concluded, the result being that the numerical strength of the Catholic and the Liberal parties in the new Chamber is about equivalent to what it was in the late Chamber, whence it is believed that a Ministerial crisis and a dissolution of the Chamber are imminent.

## SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has authorised the Swiss Minister at Berlin to sign a convention with Count Bismarck, whereby the North German Confederation adheres to the Convention of Oct. 15, 1869, relative to the St. Gothard Railway, and grants a subvention of 10,000,000f. Certain persons in France are making a great fuss about this convention, in which they affect to see indications of hostile intentions on the part of Prussia.

## PORTUGAL.

A letter from Lisbon explains the cause of the rupture of diplomatic relations between the Portuguese Government and the Marquis Odoim, the Italian Minister. Immediately after the late *pronunciamento* the Marquis paid a visit to the Queen, who, it will be remembered, is a daughter of Victor Emmanuel. This visit, which it is declared was one of mere courtesy and thoroughly justified by what had taken place, displeased Marshal Saldaña, who, moreover, accused the Italian Minister of having made certain objectionable remarks upon the events that had occurred, and refused to hold any further official intercourse with him. The Marquis has since left Lisbon; and diplomatic relations between the two countries are suspended.

## SPAIN.

Marshal Prim has made a declaration in the Cortes to the effect that he endeavoured to obtain a Monarch for Spain in four quarters, but failed. He avowed himself in favour of a monarchical federation between Spain and Portugal. It is stated that the Government intend restoring to Queen Isabella all the jewels bought with her personal income, and it is said that a member of the Moderate party has brought to Madrid a certified copy of Queen Isabella's abdication. It is probable that the Government will demand from the Cortes authority for the provisional application of the reformed penal code. General Espartero has requested his friends to desist from canvassing in his favour, and not to bring forward his name in any way in political affairs. The partisans of Don Carlos announce his intention of shortly issuing a manifesto declaring that the withdrawal of General Cabrera in no way disunites the party. The document will enjoin union among his friends and express confidence in the speedy and certain triumph of his cause.

## ITALY.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the debate on the financial measures of the Government commenced. Signor Rattazzi opposed the Ministerial scheme, which he did not believe would remove the deficit. He demonstrated the inexpediency of increasing the tax on Rente, and demanded the real self-government of the provinces and the communes and a more equitable distribution of taxation. Signor Sella defended the proposals, and observed that the programme of Signor Rattazzi and the Left contained nothing positive or concrete. The Ministerial convention with the Bank was of the same character as that concluded by Rattazzi in 1867. He explained the circumstances of the union of the Ministry with the Right.

## ROME.

A despatch from Rome states that in the discussion of the articles of the Infallibility *schemata*, Mgr. Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, spoke energetically, and amidst the deepest attention of the assembly, against the tendency of a certain school to exaggerate the rights and prerogatives of the Pope. It was expected that the discussion would terminate at the end of the present week without any noteworthy incident, although seventy-two members of the Council, including, it is said, fifteen French prelates, had put down their names to speak against the dogma of Infallibility.

## PRUSSIA.

The Crown Princess of Prussia was safely delivered, on Tuesday evening, of a Princess. This event increases the family of the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia to seven. Their Royal Highnesses, who were married Jan. 25, 1858, have had the following children:—Prince Frederick William Victor Albert, born Jan. 27, 1859; Princess Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Prince Albert William Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862; Prince Francis Frederick Sigismund, born Sept. 15, 1864 (died June 18, 1866); Princess Frederika Wilhelmina Amelia Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Prince Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868.

## TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople, describing the terrible fire which occurred in that city on the 5th inst., says that no such fire has taken place there within living memory. The most solid edifices, those which seemed best fitted to resist the action of the flames, were burnt like so many houses of cards. It was impossible to check the progress of the conflagration. Pera was on fire in fifty places at once, and was, so to speak, surrounded by a circle of flames. A strong north-west wind was blowing at the time, and it was this which rendered all human effort unavailing. The fire, which broke out at two in the afternoon, did not, in fact, cease until it had burnt itself out, at midnight. Great exertions had since been made by the Turkish Government to relieve the distress occasioned by this terrible disaster. It is stated in the *Levant Times* of the 8th inst. that the amount of property destroyed exceeds five millions sterling, and that the loss of life has been fearful. Up to that morning more than a thousand dead bodies had been found, but the number of persons reported to be missing was 2400. The statements on this point, however, vary greatly. The editor of the *Levant Times*, the clerks, and the compositors

were all burnt out, and saved nothing but their lives and those of their families.

## THE UNITED STATES.

President Grant, in a message to Congress, condemns the manner in which the conflict in Cuba is carried on, and says that the Cubans urge the concession of belligerent rights in order to involve America in a war with Spain. The present conditions of the contest do not, he considers, constitute a state of war. The message has been referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate.

The Senate on Wednesday adopted a resolution requesting from the President information relative to the reported outrages upon Americans in Cuba by the Spanish authorities, and asking what steps have been taken in relation thereto. There was an excited debate in the House of Representatives the same day on Cuban affairs. Mr. Banks made a speech severely criticising the President's message with regard to Cuba, and intimating that the author of the document was Mr. Caleb Cushing, who was recently employed as counsel for the Spanish Government in the case of the seizure of the gun-boats. Mr. Banks denounced the course of the Spanish Minister, Mr. Roberts, as insolent, and he vehemently urged the House to adopt the pending resolutions declaring neutrality between Spain and Cuba, and protesting against the barbarity of the warfare in Cuba. Mr. Fitch followed with a speech in which he called upon Secretary Fish to disprove or admit the current report that his son-in-law, Mr. Sydney Webster, was also a paid attorney for Spain in the gun-boat case. The House, by 130 votes to 46, has passed a bill imposing increased penalties in cases of fraudulent naturalisation.

Numerous clergymen in their sermons on Sunday alluded to the death of Charles Dickens, and attested the beneficial moral influence of his writings.

Disastrous freshets have occurred on the Susquehanna River, in Pennsylvania, and heavy losses have been thereby occasioned among lumber rafts. The corn crops in Arkansas and other quarters have been seriously damaged by a tornado.

## THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

The *Toronto Globe's* North-West correspondent telegraphs from St. Cloud that Kiel is dissatisfied with the Manitoba Bill, because it does not provide for general amnesty, and intends resisting the Red River expedition. He has 200 men at Fort Garry, and 800 on the prairie. A battle is expected near the Lake of the Woods. A large band of half-breeds has been sent out as scouts for the purpose of watching the expedition. The Fenians and half-breeds are said to be on bad terms. The above report is from a friend of Kiel. Another despatch to the same paper says that Kiel is robbing the Winnipeg mails to provide himself with funds, previous to his departure to the United States.

## JAPAN.

Several earthquakes have taken place in different parts of the country, destroying a number of villages. The great volcano, Asanyama, in the island of Nippon, is in active operation, and many of the neighbouring villages have been destroyed. The Government of the Mikado has permitted the establishment of schools for instruction in foreign languages and in foreign naval and military tactics.

Official correspondence respecting affairs in Japan, from 1868 to 1870, has been presented to Parliament. It consists of forty-three despatches, mostly from Sir H. Parkes to Lord Clarendon, with various inclosures, including extracts from local newspapers, translations of native pamphlets, reports, &c. An account is given in the correspondence of the establishment of the Japanese Parliament, which was opened on April 18, 1869, and reports of the proceedings are also published. The visit of the Duke of Edinburgh forms the subject of several of the despatches, and there is an account of the interview between his Royal Highness and the Mikado, on Sept. 4, 1869, which Sir H. Parkes regards as an event of considerable importance, and one likely to exercise a favourable influence upon the position of foreigners in Japan. The concluding despatch of Sir H. Parkes refers to the measures adopted by the Mikado's Government with the view to the introduction of railways and telegraphs into Japan.

## AUSTRALASIA.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated May 22, states that "the Victoria Parliament has reassembled. The Ministry commands a majority. The Budget gives an estimated revenue of £3,590,000 and an expenditure of £3,400,000. No resolution has yet been taken on the immigration question, and nothing has been voted."

A succession of severe floods has been experienced in New South Wales. Sydney was partly submerged, and there has been great loss of life, stock, and property. The Walter Hood has been wrecked off Jervis Bay. The captain and twelve men were drowned.

MR. GEORGE PRESTON WHITE, C.E., consulting engineer to the India Office, and examiner for all appointments of engineers for India, has been appointed consulting engineer for the Japanese Government in the construction of the railways for which the 9 per cent loan of £1,000,000 has just been raised.

THE SENATE OF THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND have adopted resolutions claiming that their Doctor of Medicine degree shall admit to the proposed State examination under the new Medical Bill, and that diplomas issued under the Act shall not specify in what section of the United Kingdom candidates may have been examined.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE is reported from near Symington, in Ayrshire. A farmer who, on Tuesday, went to Troon on business, left his house in charge of two servants—a young man and young woman, aged sixteen and fifteen respectively. During the day the dead body of the young woman was found near the house, with a shot wound in the head, and the male servant had disappeared.

AN UNHOLY CONGREGATION.—A curious congregation was gathered together on Sunday evening in the street which is called Fleet, and between the churches dedicated to St. Dunstan and St. Bride. It was about seven p.m.; and that being the hour of evening prayer, one might have supposed that the throng was accounted for by the hour of Divine service. But the absence of smart bonnets—without which it is well known that public worship cannot be properly conducted—belied the supposition. In fact, the multitude was altogether male, wore anything but "go-to-meeting" clothes, and went no nearer to either St. Bride's or St. Dunstan's than was necessary to keep up an appearance of obedience to the policeman's command to "move on." The books which this congregation, or some of them, held in their hands were dissimilar from ordinary prayer-books; they were considerably thinner, of greater length in proportion to breadth, and opened and shut by means of clasps affixed to one of the short sides, or, rather, to the bottom. If the joint of the covers be considered the top, indeed, they looked like what the sons of Belial call betting-books; and the gathering together of people might be accounted for by an anxious desire to know what horse had won the Grand Prix de Paris. For it was the hour at which the news might be expected, and the congregation was attending vespers at the windows of certain sporting-newspaper offices, where "the first three" are habitually exhibited to a horsey generation. And so, by means of the telegraph, the evil influence of French Sabbath-breaking is communicated to the pious Englishman as he exchanges oaths with his fellows under the very shadow of Protestant churches.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

## EXHIBITION OF 1871.

THE year 1871 will see the first of a series of annual international exhibitions, which, while formed on such basis as the experience gained by the many exhibitions that have been held during the last twenty years has shown to be right and desirable, are yet due to, and actually spring from, the success of the great Universal Exhibition of 1851. The close of that undertaking found the Commissioners incorporated to carry it out possessed of a surplus amounting, in round numbers, to £180,000. This surplus the Commissioners bound themselves by charter to deal with according to the spirit in which the Exhibition had been conceived, and the object for which the public money had been asked for and received—that is, in the encouragement of art and industry. It was, therefore, invested in such a manner as should render it available, at some future time, for the establishment of permanent exhibitions.

That time has now arrived, and the series that commences next year is therefore the direct result of the Exhibition of 1851, and



the Commissioners intend to bear the whole cost and responsibility, without either Government money or public guarantee.

Permanent exhibitions must of necessity be established on a different basis than those which are temporary, if they are to be successful. The promoters of the Exhibition of 1851 had no statistics by which they could be guided into the right course of action. The many exhibitions that have, however, been held since in this and other countries have afforded proof that there are certain limits of time, space, and expense which cannot be exceeded without loss and failure. To hold them at any other period than between the months of May and September is practically to shut out many of the productions of Northern Europe, where the ports are closed by the rigours of winter. The expense of the erection of temporary buildings for decennial exhibitions was constantly increasing, and, with other charges, rendered it

various industries into groups, and, taking certain of these each year, bring the entire industry of the country under review every seven or eight years, fine art being a standing division of the programme. And, in the third place, to restrict the conditions under which exhibits have hitherto been received, by making all articles undergo a preliminary sifting, through appointed committees of selection, thus excluding all works that do not possess sufficient artistic merit to warrant their exhibition, and by the further exclusion of mere masses of natural products.

The great aim of the early periodical exhibitions established by the Society of Arts was the closer union of art and industry; this was also the object which H.R.H. the Prince Consort had so much at heart in promoting the first Great Exhibition. The Commissioners now propose, in these permanent exhibitions, to carry on the work of bringing about a closer alliance between

manner represented in our Illustration. Urquiza was at work in an apartment looking over the garden of his palace, when all of a sudden there was a trampling of men, a clang of arms, and a shout of "Death to the traitor Urquiza!" "Long live Lopez-Jordan!" On hearing this noise, the General sprang to his feet, and, seizing a revolver from a stand, made his way across a courtyard to his sleeping-apartment; but the assassins at once threw themselves upon him and fired several pistol-bullets, one of which entered his mouth, so that he fell mortally wounded. His two daughters, Lola and Justa, at once ran to his assistance and held him in their arms in his last moments. Indeed, the eldest of the two girls had armed herself with a sword, with which she strove to defend her father; but three of the men—Alvarez, Coronel, and Vera—rushed into the wretched family group and made an end of the General by repeated blows of their poniards.



"THE BABY."—(PICTURE BY M. CHAPLIN, IN THE PARIS FINE-ART EXHIBITION.)

necessary for those who undertook their promotion to incur a heavy pecuniary liability, which, coupled with the limits as to the time during which the exhibition could remain open, rendered financial success at each succeeding exhibition more difficult of attainment.

Generally, the exhibitions outgrow their limits. For the fulfilment of their legitimate purpose, which was to show from time to time the progress made by art and industry, in connection with the staple manufactures of the country in which they were held, necessitated that a large number of objects should be received, requiring enormous space for their exhibition, though in themselves possessing but little merit as objects of artistic industry.

With these facts before them, the Commissioners propose, in the first place, to make an international exhibition a permanent institution of the country, giving to industrial art the same opportunity that is afforded to fine art by the annual exhibitions of the Royal Academy. In the second place, they propose to reduce the area over which the exhibition shall spread itself, by reducing the

artistic design and usefulness of purpose by, to use their own words, "stimulating the application of the artists' talents, to give beauty and refinement to every description of object of utility."

#### ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL URQUIZA.

THE recent events in the South American Republics, which have alternately horrified and disgusted those who have had the patience to connect and to remember the periodical intelligence from that unhappy region, have had another shocking tragedy added to the long list of atrocities which has marked the rule of the rival claimants to power. This latest event has been the assassination of General Urquiza, the Governor of the province of Entre-Rios, and formerly President of the Argentine Republic, who has fallen a victim to the disorders that have so long distracted the whole Paraguayan Republic.

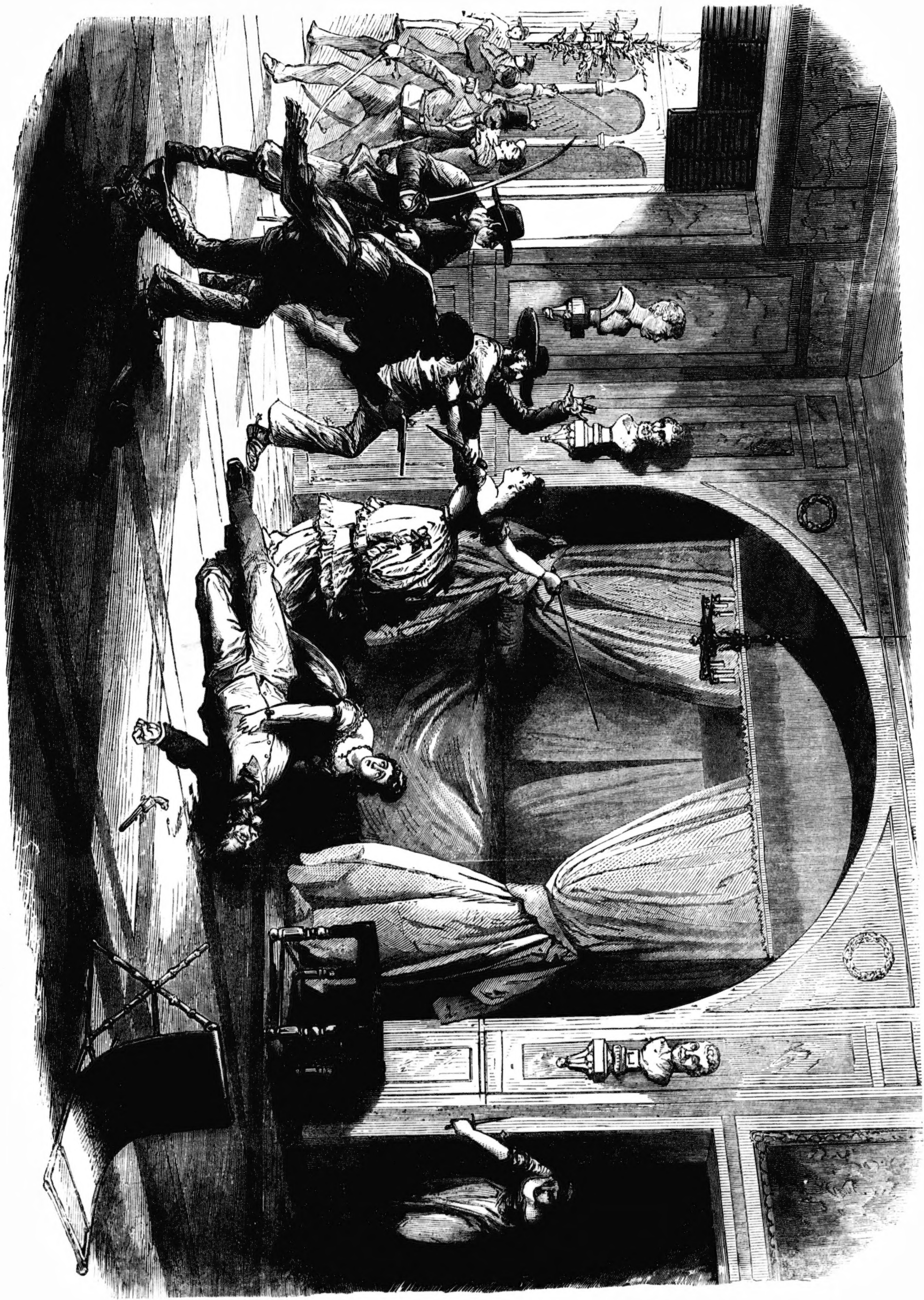
It was in the evening that the shameful deed was done, in the

During this fearful scene Madame Urquiza, armed with two daggers, was in the courtyard calling aloud for help to the inefficient guard of the palace; but her appeal was useless, the defenders having themselves been surprised by the assassins. When she re-entered the room, the horrible deed had been done, and her husband lay dead.

At the same time that this scene was being enacted at the San José Palace two sons of the General, named Justo and Waldino de Urquiza, were also assassinated with poniards in the streets of Concordia. Meantime Lopez-Jordan had so arranged that he should be named Governor of the province; and the Chambers were so terrified that they had not the courage to resist either the nomination or the subsequent proclamation. It is said, however, that the national Government has taken immediate energetic measures to prevent further disorders. Those who have become acquainted with the miserable anarchy that so often distinguishes these countries will best estimate how little security may be the result of such a report.



ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL URQUIZA, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.





## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 381.

MR. SPEAKER SPEAKS AND VOTES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

MR. SPEAKER, when he is in the chair presiding over the House, can take no part in the debate. He is the speaker—that is, the "mouthpiece"—of the House, and can only speak as directed by the House. Nor can he vote, unless the numbers in a division be equal. In such case he must give a casting vote. But when the House is in Committee he can both speak and vote. Speakers, though, rarely exercise this privilege. We once, and only once, saw Mr. Shaw Lefevre on his legs when the House was in Committee. He was speaking on the British Museum vote. The Speaker is an ex-officio trustee of the Museum, and Mr. Lefevre was explaining the management of that institution. But during his long term of office he never voted, except to give a casting vote. Indeed, we are told by a competent authority that no Speaker has voted since the year 1813, when Mr. Speaker Abbot proposed in Committee an amendment to the Catholic Emancipation Bill, and voted for it, and carried it, and by so doing got rid of the bill. To find another instance of a Speaker voting, we must go back to 1780, when Sir Fletcher Norton voted for Mr. Dunning's famous resolution, "That the influence of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." And here it is worthy of remark that Sir Fletcher Norton voted against the Government; but Mr. Speaker Abbot voted neither for nor against the Government, for, in 1813, Lord Liverpool being then Prime Minister, Catholic Emancipation was an "open question." It is more than fifty years since a Speaker voted, and nearly one hundred since a Speaker voted against the Government; and the practice, never very common, but, on the contrary, very uncommon, had come to be thought quite obsolete. But, on Thursday last week, Mr. Speaker Denison, to the surprise of everybody, suddenly revived it. The House was in Committee upon the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill. Mr. Gregory, the member for East Sussex, had proposed a new clause to exempt from taxation farmers' horses employed in repairing roads, &c. At the beginning of the debate on this clause Mr. Speaker took a seat on the Treasury bench, and, after several gentlemen had spoken, notably the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who refused to accept the clause, Mr. Speaker rose and defended it. This was something new and strange. No man living, indeed, had seen the like of this before; but what followed was still more strange. Mr. Speaker not only supported the clause with his voice, but more effectively with his vote; and the members saw a sight that has not been seen in the House for nearly a century—to wit, a Speaker dressed in his official robes marching through the division lobby, in opposition to the Crown, and, as it turned out, helping to defeat the Government, for Government was beaten in that division. And now, before we leave this business, we will notice a curious fact. Sir Fletcher Norton, as we have said, was the last Speaker who voted against the Government. He, too, helped the Opposition to defeat the Government; and, singularly enough, the majority on that occasion was, as the majority was on the late occasion, four. This freak of the Speaker, as it has been called, has of course been very much canvassed, but no allusion to it can be made in the House, as in thus voting Mr. Speaker only exercised an undoubted privilege—a privilege which most people thought was from long disuse obsolete, but still an undoubted privilege. Mr. Speaker will not, we may be sure, fall into the error into which Mr. Speaker Abbot fell. Elated with his defeat of the Catholic Emancipation Bill, when he had to present to the Prince Regent, at the close of the Session, a summary of the work done, knowing that the defeat of the bill was very acceptable to his Royal Highness, he (Mr. Speaker) must needs crow over this triumph of his; and one can imagine he got a gracious smile from his Royal Highness, and was much flattered and lifted up thereby. But if this was so, his elation did not last long, for the House of Commons took offence at this unconstitutional conduct, and when it assembled again Mr. Speaker was sharply rebuked, and but narrowly escaped formal censure.

## CIVILIANS AND SOLDIERS.

When a civilian presumes to criticise Army organisation the flutter amongst military, militia, yeomanry, and volunteer officers is an amusing sight to see. Scarred veterans, and carpet knights who never, except at a review, saw a gun fired; heroes of the Alma and Balaklava, and eke heroes of Brighton Downs and village greens, all rise, as an angry hen darts out at gesticulating beast or fowl approaching too near her coop, and fall foul of that presumptuous man. We have little of this excitement when Navy matters are discussed. Sailors are not nearly so excitable as soldiers; your soldier was always "jealous in honour—sudden and quick in quarrel." Moreover, there are but few naval officers in the House; whereas, we should say, that at least a fourth of the members hold commissions in the army, militia, yeomanry, or volunteers; and, of course, all these rank as soldiers, and, equally of course, all have the military esprit de corps. Indeed, it is noticeable that the militia, yeomanry, and volunteer officers are, as a rule, more intransigent and more jealous of the intrusion of reforming civilians than the regulars. And we may say that those who have seen service in the field are less jealous and irritable than those who have seen none. On Thursday last week, we had more than one example of this; Mr. Anderson, the member for Glasgow, on that night boldly attacked the vote for the Staff appointments in the Army, and made some caustic remarks upon the large salaries and light work of some of these highly-favoured people. Mr. Anderson is a Scotchman, as his speech bewrayeth; his occupation is that of a merchant or trader, and our readers may fancy the fume that the colonels and captains on the opposite side were in, as this trader, in quiet manner and broad Scotch dialect, overhauled and annihilated upon this sacred list—not even sparing the illustrious Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. A very sanctum sanctorum is this Staff-list in the eyes of military officers; and to see this vulgar trader thus profaning it and blaspheming the high functionaries there, was as offensive as an unclean animal in a temple would be to a Mohammedan or a Jew. Colonel North's face, always ruddy, grew fiery red and portentous, and he was so restless in his seat that more than once we thought he would not be able to restrain his wrath whilst Mr. Anderson was speaking. Colonel Knox, the member for Dungannon, too, as he sat grasping the back of the seat before him as if to keep himself down, with his head thrust forward and eagerness stamped upon every feature of his face, was evidently in a highly effervescent condition; and generally, on that side of the House, every military, militia, yeomanry, and volunteer officer—and, the Army Estimates being on, every third man there was one or the other—looked wonderstruck or angry at this audacious intrusion. Meanwhile Mr. Anderson went on with his work with all that coolness, pertinacity, and impassivity so characteristic of your genuine hard-headed, logical Scot—utterly fearless, and, as it seemed to us, quite unconscious of the exasperation he was inflicting and the wrath he was kindling on the other side. But his work was done at last; and then both North and Knox leaped from their seats. Mr. Speaker's eye caught sight of North, and Knox had to drop into his seat and nurse his wrath to keep it warm till his turn should come. Colonel North is a very zealous and jealous defender of the Army, and he is a true Conservative. Whatever is, is right—with him. His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is the finest, most efficient acting Commander-in-Chief that ever lived. The salary of his Royal Highness is £4431, in addition to which he is Colonel of two regiments, for which he receives £2200—albeit he, of course, does not command these regiments. This seems to the civilian mind a strange anomaly; though to Colonel North it is reasonable and right. There are some scores of Colonels who, on the average, take £1000 a year each, albeit they rarely see their regiments. Now, to the civilian this appears wonderful; but the gallant Colonel declares that it is all right. In time, our Army is far away the most expensive army in the world, as everybody knows, though it is whispered that, though the most expensive, it is not the most

efficient. The gallant Colonel, however, thinks it right that it should be so expensive; and as to its inefficiency, he may possibly now and then, when a Liberal Government is in power—not otherwise—grumble a little. But when a civilian attacks the Army, or presumes in the mildest manner to suggest a reform, the gallant Colonel flares up, and roars like a mad bull at the sight of a red rag. The gallant Colonel is never a very good speaker. There is no logical sequence in his speeches. He never argues; he only asserts. But when he gets angry, as he was when Mr. Anderson thus imprudently attacked this sacred Staff list, he gets incoherent and not unfrequently uncivil. In this, and in every respect, the invisible member for Dungannon is much worse. He is more passionate; more—indeed he is utterly—illogical. Nature seems to have denied him altogether the power of reasoning; and at times he is not merely uncivil but insulting. On this occasion he called Mr. Anderson the "Government jackal." It is worth noticing that neither of these gentlemen has seen any perilous service; but General Sir Percy-Egerton Herbert, who all this while sat calmly listening, and at the close of the debate spoke a few timely words of explanation, has seen much service in Africa, in the Kaffir war, at Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, and also in India when the mutiny raged. There must be some philosophy in this difference between the veteran warrior and the carpet knights, if we could only discover it. We will not attempt to find it out; but we will, to aid those who wish to do so, give another example.

## THE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Later in the evening the Yeomanry vote came on. "Vote of £81,900 to defray the charge for the Yeomanry Cavalry." Thus it stood in the Estimates. There is annually a discussion, and generally a somewhat angry discussion, upon this vote. £81,900 is a large sum, and naturally independent members of the civilian class are anxious to learn what the country gets for the money, or, in commercial phrase, whether it gets "good value;" and not a few shrewd men of this class have long thought that the country gets but little for its money. But, of course, the military, militia, yeomanry, and volunteer officers—and, in truth, the Conservative county gentlemen generally—almost all, though not quite, when the vote is attacked, move in compact phalanx to its defence. The yeomanry cavalry is the county gentleman's favourite force. There is something of the old feudal style about it. When they march at the head of their mounted tenantry, they seem to be like their ancestors in the old feudal days. It was Sir Henry Hoare who this year attacked this vote, and his attack, to say the least of it, was vigorous. He called the yeomanry cavalry a great county job—the audacious man! Whereupon, as our readers may be sure, there was a row on the Conservative benches. But this we need not describe; for it was much like what we have already delineated. Somewhat fiercer though, because it occurred after dinner. We shall do what we proposed to do—viz., give an example of the difference between the temper of the veteran soldiers and that of those who only play at soldiers. Mr. Neville Grenville was specially angry, and even offensive. He called the hon. Baronet (Sir Henry Hoare) and others who opposed the vote "inferior members of the House," and recommended Major Anson, who had expressed calmly his dislike of the yeomanry cavalry, "to be guided by the Government he usually followed, instead of launching forth his crude notions respecting a force which he understood as little as he appreciated." This, to say the least of it, is rather free language, and strange; but it will appear stranger to our readers when they know, as we shall tell them, who and what Mr. Neville Grenville is, and the position and history of Major Anson. Mr. Neville Grenville is a rich Somersetshire county gentleman and Lieutenant-Colonel of the West Somersetshire Yeomanry Cavalry, but is not, nor ever was, in the Army, and presumably, nay, almost to a certainty, he never set a squadron in the field, Nor the division of a battle knows More than a spinster.

And, now, who is Major Anson, who, according to this Lieutenant-Colonel of Yeomanry, is incapable of understanding the Yeomanry Cavalry Force? "Debrett" shall tell us who and what the Major is. He is the second son of the Earl of Lichfield; but that is nothing to our point. "He served in the Rifle Brigade at the siege of Sebastopol, for which he has a medal, clasp, and the fifth order of the Medjidie. He also served in the Indian campaign of 1857-8 as Aide-de-Camp to General Grant, and was present at the siege of Delhi, where he was wounded; at the action at Bohund-shur; at the second relief of Lucknow and the assault of the Secundra Bagh, where he was again wounded; at the assault and capture of Lucknow, &c.; was thanked by the Governor-General of India in Council, and was repeatedly mentioned in despatches. He was also, as Aide-de-Camp to General Grant, present at the capture of Peking. Lastly, he received the Victoria cross for bravery at Lucknow." Look on this picture, reader, and then on that, and wonder at the ignorant, impudent, and offensive speech delivered by Mr. Neville Grenville.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS.—The latest photograph of the late Charles Dickens was taken by the London Stereoscopic Company, and will be eagerly sought by the public. It is a most lifelike and characteristic portrait; and, although a likeness of the great author would at any time have been hard to miss, the perfect success of the one in question is extraordinary. The impressions are of the carte-de-visite form and size.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.—The Secretary of State, on the recommendation of Colonel Henderson, the Chief Commissioner of Police, has been pleased to grant considerable concessions to the police force in the metropolitan district, as follows:—Inspectors' salaries are to be raised to £2 10s. per week; first-class sergeants, 31s.; second class, 29s.; first-class constables, 26s.; second class, 24s.; third class, 22s.; and fourth class, 20s. Each class appointed to the reserve force will have, in addition to this, the following extra rates of pay:—In-penons, 4s.; sergeants, 3s.; and constables, 1s. 6d. per diem; and promotions are only to be made by seniority, while in cases where it has not been the case it is to be rectified; and officers not qualified by sufficient education are to attend instruction classes till they are.

GREEK AT THE UNIVERSITIES.—The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge has circulated a letter which was addressed by Lord Lytton, on behalf of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford. It is on a subject of great importance, and is written at considerable length. The point of it is to urge the Universities to abolish Greek as a necessary subject of the pass examinations. In order to meet the general demand for modern languages and natural science, the Commissioners have resolved to employ certain educational endowments for the purpose of establishing among other schools of the first grade some in which, by excluding Greek, those subjects may be adequately taught and the study of them encouraged. But so long as a knowledge of Greek is exacted at Cambridge and Oxford the pupils from such schools will be completely cut off from entering the Universities; and, on the other hand, it is urged that, if the schools are successful, the Universities will in some degree lose their control over the higher education of the country. On these grounds the appeal for the exclusion of Greek from the necessary curriculum is made.

THE RECENT MASSACRES IN GREECE.—Some further correspondence on the subject of the massacres in Greece (No. 14 of the series) has been published. It consists of communications which passed between the Earl of Clarendon and Mr. Erskine, with certain inclosures. The first letter is from the Earl of Clarendon, May 12, containing an unsigned memorandum of the same date, in which some doubts are thrown on the conduct of Colonel Thegénis, especially in not giving reasonable time for negotiation with the brigands as he had promised. To this Mr. Erskine replied, on May 23, that he had named Colonel Thegénis, as he appeared to him the fittest person to conduct such a task; that M. Zolmis, on his name being mentioned, admitted that a better choice could not be made, and that, after hearing what Colonel Thegénis had to say for himself, and also his evidence in court, he felt bound to say he believed Colonel Thegénis acted as a man of honour and feeling, and did his best to arrest the catastrophe. In an answer to the memorandum inclosed in his despatch, Mr. Erskine further says that Colonel Thegénis may have committed mistakes, but he believes he had the purest and most unselfish intentions, and, at all events, he fully acquitted him of the diabolical conduct of which he had been accused. In a subsequent despatch, dated the 25th, Mr. Erskine gives further and detailed explanations on this point, and inclosed in the despatch is a copy of the indictment of the brigands, extracted from *La Grèce*. The next communication is also from Mr. Erskine, with seventeen inclosures. The correspondence comes down to "Athens, May 28." Accompanying the correspondence is a map, indicating the spots where Mr. Herbert, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Vyner, and Count de Boyl fell.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## OUR SETTLEMENT ON THE GAMBIA.

MR. R. N. FOWLER addressed an inquiry to the Government relative to the negotiations for the transfer to France of the British settlement on the Gambia, which elicited from the UNDER SECRETARY for the Colonies an explanation to the effect that communications had passed between the two Governments with a view to terminating the English and French influence on the West African coast, and that one of the points under consideration was that of the transfer referred to. The hon. gentleman added that the European population at the Gambia consisted only of thirty-nine males and eight females. Sir J. HAY having asked whether the contemplated transfer could be accomplished without Parliamentary sanction, Mr. GLADSTONE replied that that was a question of law, but his impression was that the approval of the Legislature was necessary. At a later hour he was not intended to do anything without it.

## COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

MR. CAMPBELL, in directing attention to the subject of county government, and moving a resolution which declared that the representative principle ought to be applied to the government and financial administration of counties, dwelt at some length upon the defects of the existing system, his points of attack being chiefly the office of lords lieutenant and the county magistracy. He also criticised the Ministerial bill of the Session, which he treated as utterly inadequate to effect the required reform, inasmuch as it introduced the representative element to the extent of one sixth only of the magistracy.

THE HOME SECRETARY expressed the desire of Ministers to fulfil the pledge given in the Queen's Speech of last year to legislate on the subject; but he hinted that they were not prepared to adopt such sweeping change as the mover of the resolution seemed to glance at. No Government measure had been brought in this Session because the whole subject of local taxation, its incidence, and the manner in which it should be levied, was then under the consideration of a Select Committee.

After some further discussion the House went to a division, which resulted in the rejection of the motion by 61 to 39.

## GOVERNMENT MANUFACTORIES.—THE MINT.

MR. MUNIZ, having called attention to the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to intended operations at the Mint, proceeded to argue that Government manufactories are injurious to the commercial classes and a burden on the taxpayer, and, moreover, that it would be unseemly for the Government to compete with commercial houses for contracts with foreign Powers.

These views were echoed by Mr. WHEELHOUSE, but opposed by Mr. M. CHAMBERS.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained that the change to be effected at the Mint did not contemplate such an extension of the system of Government manufacture as justified the apprehensions which seemed to animate the member for Birmingham. The fact was that the ordinary work at that establishment was insufficient to give constant occupation to the staff of skilled hands whom it was necessary to maintain, and who had to be paid whether they were employed or not. All it was proposed to do, therefore, was to coin for the use of foreign Governments any medals they might send to the Mint for that purpose, and so make it self-supporting, and relieve the taxpayers of this country from a charge of several thousand a year.

MONDAY, JUNE 13.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House met for the first time after the Whitsuntide holidays. The most important measure which came under their Lordships' consideration was the High Court of Judicature Bill, and the Lord Chancellor consented to introduce amendments of such importance into that bill as to disavow the hostility of Lord Cairns and induce him to withdraw a motion of which he had given notice. The principal of these alterations involved the abandonment of the intention to abolish the Home Circuit, and the appointment, subject to the provisions of the bill, of a second Lord Justice in Chancery. Several other measures were advanced a stage, and a short discussion took place upon the method of conducting their own debate, which produced no practical result.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

KEBLE COLLEGE.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL, in reply to Mr. V. Harcourt, stated that a charter incorporating Keble College in the University of Oxford was passed by the law officers last week, and had subsequently received the sanction of the Crown. The new college would, according to his impression, be a "subsisting college" within the meaning of the University Tests Bill.

## MORNING SITTINGS.

THE PREMIER, at the instance of Lord R. Montagu, stated that, with the view of expediting the Elementary Education Bill, it was intended to hold two morning sittings a week, commencing with Friday next.

## THE UNIVERSITY TESTS BILL.

The House afterwards went into Committee on the University Tests Bill, but no question for discussion arose until the third clause was reached, when Mr. STREASON moved a technical amendment, the purpose of which was to throw open all degrees, including those in divinity, to competition by persons irrespective of their religious opinions. The proposal was resisted by Mr. Gladstone, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Mowbray, and supported by Mr. Harfield, and by several of the Scotch and northern members. Eventually the Committee went to a division, and by 262 to 161 negatived the amendment.

MR. V. HARCOURT—having allowed his amendment to extend the application of the Act to all future as well as subsisting colleges to be negatived without a division—gave notice that upon the report he should move that no charter be granted to any college to be incorporated in the University, unless it had lain upon the table thirty days.

The next amendment was that of Mr. J. TALBOT, to expunge the passage in the clause which exempted persons taking lay academic degrees or offices from being required to be members of any particular Church, sect, or denomination. The Solicitor-General, regarding the words as surprising, assented to their being struck out; but Mr. Winterbottom and Mr. W. Fowler differed from this view of the matter and forced a division, which resulted in the acceptance of the amendment by 181 to 113.

MR. FAWCETT moved the omission of the proviso which confirms the ineligibility of laymen to fill offices at present restricted to persons in holy orders. This was opposed by the Government and by Mr. Miall, who intimated that he supported the proviso in fulfilment of a promise he had made last Session—a declaration which drew from Mr. Gladstone a compliment to the "honourable determination" of the member for Bradford. The Committee divided, and Mr. Fawcett was left in a minority of 78.

A motion by Mr. O. MOWATT to include in the repealing schedule the forty-fourth section of the Act of Victoria, which makes further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford, the colleges therein and the College of St. Mary, Winchester, led to a short debate and division. It was resisted by Ministers, and, with the assistance of the Opposition, defeated by a majority of 14. When the question came to be put that the preamble stand part of the bill, Mr. HARDY claimed for the Conservative party the gratitude of the Government for having endeavoured in the several divisions to prevent the moderate from being overwhelmed by the advanced reformers. Upon the report he should state what course he and his friends meant to take on the next stage of the bill. The bill was then ordered to be reported to the House.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE IRISH LAND BILL.

After the Union of Benefices Amendment Bill was read the second time, on the motion of the Bishop of Winchester.

LORD GRANVILLE initiated the debate on the Irish Land Bill by moving the second reading of that measure, the necessity for which and its provisions he explained at some length. He also replied to anticipated objections, and concluded with a prediction that the proposed legislation would create more satisfactory relations between landlords and tenants, and consequently increased prosperity, peace, and good order.

THE DUKE of RICHMOND, who followed, prefaced his speech by guarding himself against being supposed to admit that any of the provisions of the bill could be applied to England or Scotland. The points to be considered were three—namely, whether such a state of things existed in Ireland as to render exceptional legislation necessary; whether this bill would correct the evils complained of; and whether in some of its details it did not go farther than necessity required. Denying that the Irish tenantry as a rule were incompetent to make bargains with their landlords or protect their own interests, or that the landlords as a body treated their tenantry unjustly, he nevertheless admitted that a state of things had arisen under the Encumbered Estates Act which rendered legislation necessary. In dealing with the question, however, it was desirable that it should be dealt with boldly and effectually; in particular, it was of the utmost importance to protect the smaller tenants from unjust and capricious evictions; but the bill as it stood interfered with the rights of property in a manner that had seldom or never been brought under discussion in their Lordships' House. After giving the question the most serious consideration, however, he had come to the conclusion that he ought to support the second reading; but he should go into Committee with the firm determination of endeavouring to amend its most objectionable features.

EARL RUSSELL gave his support to the bill as the only one yet introduced that was calculated to remedy defective laws and meet the evils complained of. The Government had undertaken a great duty, and it was possible that they might fail in its discharge; but he believed that they were right in undertaking it, and that they were in a fair way to solve the difficulty.



Lord ORANMORE met the bill with his unqualified disapproval, because it contained principles which had never yet been recognised by the Legislature of this or any other country. He moved, as an amendment, that it be read the second time that day six months.

The debate was continued by Lord Lifford, Lord Portmouth, and Lord Dufferin.

The Marquis of SALISBURY commenced by expressing his approval of the sections which gave retrospective compensation for improvements, and of what were generally known as "Mr. Bright's clauses." His support of these latter provisions he rested upon political, rather than upon economic grounds, and declared that there might be as much danger from too large as from too small proprietors. The part of the bill to which he first objected was that which restricts freedom of contract, and, apropos of this, he made merry at the expense of those who justify it by an appeal to the principle of political economy—a science the utterances of which he characterised as being as obscure as those of the Delphic oracle of old, and of which all that could be certainly asserted was that it appeared to be regarded as the exclusive property of the Liberal party. The worst part of the bill, however, "the black part"—for he described the measure as being in parts white, grey, and black—was that which gave compensation for disturbance, which was, in his opinion, an unjustifiable transfer from the pockets of the landlord to those of the tenant, and would operate to the destruction of the generosity and charity of landlords.

Lord KIMBERLEY expressed a general satisfaction at the spirit in which the bill had been discussed, and replied in detail to the objections which had been urged against its provisions.

After Lord RANDON had pronounced against the measure, and Lord MANSFIELD, though generally in its favour, had criticised some of its machinery, the debate was, upon the motion of Lord CAIRNS, adjourned till Thursday.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House, which was counted out at an early hour, did not transact any business of special public importance.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### THE UNICORN CONSTITUENCIES.

Mr. HARCOURT moved the second reading of the Representation of the People Act Amendment Bill, which proposed to abolish the system of multi-membered constituencies in certain boroughs and counties, which was originated by the Reform Act of 1832, and extended by the majority clauses of the measures of 1867 and 1868, which the hon. member called as a "dodge" to give a large minority of the electors in constituencies returning three members the means of overpowering the majority.

Mr. COLLINS met the motion with the "previous question," which is tantamount to asking the House not to express an opinion, although he went on to argue against the bill, that its effect would be not only to deprive the minority of all power, but to re-nature the exploited system by triple representation, by which the electors in certain constituencies were allowed to vote for more than two members.

Mr. GLADSTONE observed that the question was one which ought to be treated as outside the domain of party, and, in giving his support to the bill, he reminded hon. members that the minority clause in the Act of 1867 had at first been rejected by the House, and that it had been afterwards introduced as a compromise with the House of Lords. The working of the system, however, had in his opinion been eminently unsatisfactory, and the Government had not thought it desirable to bring in a bill on the subject, because the table was already sufficiently loaded with other measures; but, as Mr. Harcourt had challenged their judgment respecting it, they had no alternative but to give him their support.

Mr. MORRISON opposed the bill, on the ground that the system of minority representation had worked well in the United States, and, so far as it had gone, in this country had conducted to the Liberal interest.

Mr. J. HARDY pronounced the system fair and just, inasmuch as its effect was to prevent a monopoly of representation in the large boroughs by any one party.

Sir G. GREY urged the inexpediency of attempting to repeal provisions inserted in the Reform Act of 1867-8 by arrangement between the Houses without any pressing necessity, and until the arrangement had been fairly tested. In his view the representation of minorities was in principle a sound one.

Mr. WALTER opposed the bill, because the existing law prevented majorities from monopolising the representation.

Mr. NEWDEGATE agreed that a fair representation could not be secured without the minority being represented, and cited in support of this opinion the examples of Switzerland and the United States. The unchecked and uncontrolled voice of the majority constituted a despotism, and in the interests of freedom he claimed for the minority in large towns that the decision arrived at by agreement with the House of Lords should be maintained.

Mr. DOBSON declared that until the House was disposed to divide large constituencies he should feel bound to support the representation of minorities.

The bill was also opposed by Mr. Buxton and Mr. Parnell.

Mr. DISRAELI thought the most prudent course for the House to take was to pass the "previous question." At the same time he avowed that his own feeling was not favourable to such refined and fantastic arrangements as the representation of minorities. He liked the "custom of the country," and that custom was to bow to the opinion of the majority. But he reminded the House that in this case the minority clauses had been carried by a large majority in the Lords, and had been supported by some of the most eminent members of the Commons; and that in recommending the latter to accede to it the Government of the day had not consented to what they had previously refused. As the experiment was still going on, under limitations which needed alarm nobody, and could not produce results which would sensibly influence constitutional action, it would not be politic now to charge their course; he therefore considered it most prudent to vote for the "previous question," which committed the House to no principle, and only declared that more time was required to decide upon the wisdom of the arrangement.

Mr. HENLEY regarded the system of minority representation as destructive of the true representative principle.

Mr. HIBBERT supported the bill as a step leading up to the division of the larger constituencies; and Colonel L. LINDSAY objected to it as a measure of disfranchisement.

On the House dividing, a "tie" was the result—there appearing 181 for and 181 against the "previous question." The Speaker, taking into account that the bill had been introduced with the leave of the House, then gave his vote against the "previous question." This involved a second division upon the motion for the second reading, which was negatived by 183 to 175, or a majority of 8. The proceedings on the day created a great deal of merriment, and the rejection of the bill by so small a majority excited great cheering and laughter.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Irish Land Bill was opened by Lord CAIRNS in a speech of considerable length. The noble and learned Lord, whilst condemning some of its provisions, gave his support to others, and intimated his intention to vote for the second reading.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. HEYGADE took the oath and his seat for South Leicestershire, in the room of Viscount Curzon, called to the House of Lords. The hon. member, who was introduced by Sir F. Heygate and Mr. Pell, was warmly cheered, and took his seat on the Conservative benches.

##### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

On the order for going in Committee on this bill, a considerable number of petitions were presented both for and against the bill, a very large proportion being in favour of religious instruction.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved that the Speaker do leave the chair. He assured the hon. member for Oxford (Mr. Vernon Harcourt) that if the notice for compulsory undenominational education, which he had placed upon the paper, had stood alone and had constituted the solitary point to be decided between him and the Government, he would not have thought of intervening at the present moment. It had appeared to the Government that it would be greatly to the convenience of the House that, before the motion should be made, by way of a substitute to the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair, they should declare their general views and intentions with regard to those very important portions of the bill which referred to the subject of religion. Having given an outline of the bill, Mr. Gladstone said one of the moving springs of the bill was local discretion, and it would be of advantage to see how the principle could be extended or contracted. Government had regarded the public view of the matter, and the only logical alternative was secular education; but he doubted if this would be agreeable to the sense of the country. On the whole, he thought the best way would be to adopt the amendment of Mr. C. Temple, that in schools hereafter to be established by local rates no catechism or religious formula distinctive of any religious doctrine should be taught. Rate-aided schools of a voluntary character would have less State aid, but local rates would not be resorted to. The conscience clause would cover all schools receiving State aid or local assistance. This would necessitate some change in the bill, but would not, he hoped, prevent its passing. There never was a time when it was more necessary to put aside all party feelings, and to unite in one common object, that of establishing a system of national elementary education. The late Mr. Cobden was so impressed with the necessity of establishing such a system that he was willing to accept it on any terms, even that of making it secular. Government felt that it was necessary to pass such a measure, and had not only sought to make provision for education, but to meet objections of all kinds and from all parties, and they now presented a bill, the best they could prepare, taking all the circumstances into consideration, which they hoped would have the effect of establishing firmly the great principle of elementary education.

Mr. DISRAELI was taken somewhat by surprise at the suddenness and manner of Mr. Gladstone's statement, but he quite admitted the importance of arriving as soon as possible at a settlement of the great educational question. The Conservative party had shown a desire to co-operate with Mr. Gladstone, so as to facilitate his object, particularly as far as regarded the conscience clause and the power of local boards to decide on the amount of religious teaching. He had come down that evening to support the Government bill, and to consider certain amendments in Committee. He understood, if the people of England so decided, that education should not be without the religious element. But he was at a loss to understand how religion was to be secured if the change proposed by Mr. Gladstone was adopted. He thought further time for considering the changes ought to be given, for he confessed he was totally unable to decide offhand on the momentous propositions laid before the House. He trusted Mr. Gladstone would give time for the proposed changes to be fully considered, and not press for going into Committee otherwise than pro forma.

Mr. V. HARCOURT agreed with Mr. Disraeli that further time for consideration was needed, because the bill was a new bill, framed on new principles.

After some further discussion, Mr. GLADSTONE said he had no objection to go into Committee pro forma, and an arrangement was entered into by which the discussion would be taken on Monday.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1870.

### OVERWORKED LEGISLATORS.

MANY of the readers of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES will remember Mr. Brotherton, known during his life as the "night-cap" of the House of Commons. He was always moving that the House should not work later than twelve o'clock; but he moved in vain, and, he being gone to his place, the House sits later than ever. Mr. Gilpin having succeeded to his mantle—we mean to his night-cap—has also failed, having been counted out upon a motion to reduce the hours of sitting.

This is really very odd. Why should members be anxious to sit late? Is it not a question for their wives rather than for Mr. Gilpin? The House of Commons has been called the best club in London, which means in the world, and if members are really desirous not to go home till morning, and are willing to pay for it the price of all their heavy work in Committee-rooms and elsewhere, we do not see what is to be said. Nobody suspects Mr. Henley, or Mr. Newdegate, or Mr. Whalley, or Lord Robert Montagu, or Mr. Lowe, or Mr. Gladstone, or Mr. Gilpin, or Mr. H. Richard, or any fellow-feeling for the "rollicking rams" and nobody, so far as we know, has yet succeeded in proving by undeniable statistics that the majority of the members of the House manage during the later hours of its sittings to amuse themselves in ways which come easier after ten o'clock than before it, upon the same principle as that upon which the very pronounced ballet comes on after the family men and their wives are supposed to have left the theatre or the music-hall. What, then, we ask, with profound curiosity—what can make members of the House of Commons so unwilling to entertain the question of curtailing their sittings? Many of them work hard at Committees three or four hours a day without receiving a penny for their trouble; and yet they seem to like to stick in a frowsy place like the House of Commons till one or two in the morning. Till some light has been thrown upon the curious fact in natural history that to make a man a member of Parliament is to make him in love with late hours in those very months of the year when the morning is most beautiful and a shady country life the most luscious, it will be useless to go into detail upon the subject. Otherwise, if the initiative of legislation rested with the people, and if there were a separate Chamber for draughting and discussing bills of which the principle had been affirmed in the Legislative Assembly, that Assembly also to revise the draught, there would be some hope of getting the House of Commons to bed in due time. At present, the best thing we can think of is that the wives of the married members should look into the matter, and demand a strict account of their time from their husbands. It is true, husbands, like wives, have inventive faculties; but, upon a large average of cases, the truth might be let in through chinks of discrepancies, and we should at last get at the hitherto secret reason which makes a man like to sit up half the night as soon as ever he is able to write M.P. after his name. We might also arrive at the secret of some of the incoherent and ineffective legislation with which anyone may amuse himself who turns over the statutes at large in his leisure hours.

### PRIVATE RESPONSIBILITY.

For some time past there has been sufficiently, and now and then even obtrusively, apparent a tendency to try and shift the centre of personal responsibility from private to public ground whenever it is possible. A gross example has just occurred in the *Times*. The writer of a leading article about the proposal to bury the late Charles Dickens in Westminster Abbey took upon himself to assure the relatives and representatives of the deceased gentleman that, even if, in having him interred in the Abbey, upon the suggestion of outsiders, they should feel that they were contravening his expressed wishes, public opinion would condone the offence. This was really very kind. But to what a pass have we come when people are liable to be invited to make "public opinion" the keeper of their consciences and their family sentiments! We are glad, as nearly all the world must be, that Dickens is buried at Westminster Abbey, and we are all indebted to Dean Stanley for the part he took in the matter. But for the *Times* to take upon itself to inform the friends of a great man just dead that the popular verdict

would support them in doing something which might possibly disagree with his own expressed wishes, can only be regarded as one more symptom of that declension towards living by mob law (however orderly) which is such a threatening sign of the times.

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY has graciously consented to give her patronage to the annual Scottish fancy-dress ball for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital, which takes place on Friday, the 24th inst.

PRINCE ARTHUR has been invested with the Order of St. Michael and St. George by the Governor-General of Canada.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND is gazetted a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron O'Hagan, of Tullahogue, in the county of Tyrone.

THE EARL OF STAHL will succeed to the lord-lieutenancy of Ayrshire, vacant by the death of the Marquis of Ailsa.

THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH has been presented with a pastoral staff by some of the laity of his diocese.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN IRELAND are reported of very favourably in the provincial newspapers.

MR. AND MRS. BRIGHT are still staying at the St. George's Hotel, Llandudno; and those who see the right hon. gentleman in his occasional walks on the promenade are gratified by observing a great improvement in his appearance. Mr. Bright, we understand, receives few or no visitors, for he wishes to avoid all exciting topics of conversation and to enjoy as much repose as possible.

MR. PEEL DAWSON, M.P. for the county of Londonderry, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Derry, in the place of Mr. Kyle. The new Lord Lieutenant is a nephew of the late Sir Robert Peel, and has been Deputy Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the county.

THE MARRIAGE of the Earl of Derby and the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury is fixed for Tuesday, the 5th of the ensuing month.

THE REV. H. WILSON, one of the Curates of the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, of Frome, has been formally received into the Church of Rome.

MR. GEORGE MACDONALD has regained his usual health. In reply to an invitation to lecture for the Young Men's Christian Association, he says:—"I am now as well as usual; but I have no chance of being in Scotland this year."

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE CORDON CLUB, at which Mr. Gladstone will preside, on Saturday, July 23, is fixed to take place at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, at six o'clock p.m. precisely. A special steam-boat will leave the House of Commons' stairs at 4.30.

MR. MORLEY, M.P., presided, on Monday, over a meeting held for the purpose of making the objects of the Gentlemen's Self-Help Institute more generally known. It is suggested that a concert shall be held in aid of the Institute. A committee of ladies was appointed to attend periodically to the management.

THE GREAT EASTERN was paid off at Sheerness on Saturday last, amid a scene of some disorder, many of the men being dissatisfied with the large amount of "stoppages" from their pay.

DAVITT AND WILSON, the supposed Fenians, now in custody on charges of treason-felony, &c., were brought up, on Tuesday, at the Marylebone Police Court and committed for trial.

THE CITY OF RAGUSA, a little craft which lately sailed from Liverpool on a voyage across the Atlantic, has put in to Queenstown, through stress of weather.

THE TEMPORARY STATION of the Metropolitan District Railway at Westminster was, on Monday night, partially destroyed by fire. The cause is unknown. Only the roof of the station was injured, and that not to a considerable extent.

A LONDON FIRM OF COAL MERCHANTS, who send out about 30,000 casks a year, get them printed in Belgium and posted there to their English customers, by which they save one half the cost of postage.

COLONEL AKROYD, M.P. for Halifax, is so far recovered as to have left Granmoor for Malvern. Hopes are entertained that in a short time he will resume his Parliamentary duties.

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER intends to preach a funeral sermon on Mr. Dickens to-morrow (Sunday).

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND has granted a patent for opening a new theatre in Dublin.

WHEN THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND is absent from the country it has been usual to associate the Archbishop of Dublin with the Lord Justices for the purpose of administering the Executive in his Excellency's absence. On the occasion of the present visit of Earl Spencer to England, however, Archbishop Trench's name has been left out, his Grace being no longer deemed a State functionary.

PRINCE DE LA TOUR D'Auvergne has definitely accepted the post of Ambassador to Vienna. The state of his health, however, will prevent his going there at present.

COLONEL JOHN CAMERON AND CAPTAIN ALEXANDER ROSS CLARKE of the Royal Engineers, have been appointed Companions of the Civil Division of the Bath.

HER MAJESTY'S GUN-VESSEL SLANEY was wrecked, on the 16th ult., off the Paracels, in the India Seas, in a gale. Commander Elwyn, Lieutenant Evans; Mr. Ryall, the surgeon; and forty-three men were drowned. Her Majesty's ships Adventure and Salmon had gone to render assistance. The steamer Hay, from Hong Kong and Manila, was wrecked off the Hainan coast, on the 9th ult.; and the Caracacus, on the same day, off Drummond Island.

DR. LUBY, one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, is dead. The deceased is the author of several well-known mathematical works. This death leaves a senior and junior fellowship in the University vacant.

A NEW COLLEGE for the education of middle-class boys was opened on Tuesday, at Ardingley, a village in Sussex. It is to accommodate 1000 pupils, who are to be provided with board and education for £14 per annum. The opening ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Winchester.

M. KIRONLEF, one of the Russian Commanders at Sebastopol, has just died at St. Petersburg. He was almost as well known among the troops of the Line as General Todleben was among the engineers.

A MEETING OF THE LIBERAL ELECTORS OF BRISTOL was held, on Monday night, in Colston's Hall, to choose a candidate. Mr. Robinson, the unseated member, moved a resolution in favour of Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, which was carried by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Odger addressed the meeting. The latter refused to accept the decision of the meeting, and said he would take time to consider the course he would pursue.

ASCOT RACES commenced on Tuesday, and the weather being magnificent, great crowds of holiday-makers thronged the heath. Amongst the distinguished company were the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke of Sutherland, and a brilliant party of the nobility and haut ton.

THE NATIONAL REVENUE from April 1 to June 11 was £12,227,444, or more than £2,000,000 below the receipts in the corresponding period of last year. The issues from the Exchequer were £11,848,279, and this was £1,000,000 short of the expenditure in the first eleven weeks of the financial year 1869. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £8,209,684.

AN EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF BABY FARMING was brought to light, on Monday, at the Lambeth Police Court. Sergeant Ralph of the W division, discovered in the house 4, Frederick-terrace, Brixton, no fewer than eleven infants, all in an emaciated, dirty, and neglected condition. At an inquest on Tuesday it was stated that the bodies of sixteen infants had been found in the Camberwell district within a few weeks.

NED WRIGHT, well known for his efforts to reclaim the thieves in the neighbourhood of the New-cut, on Sunday appeared at the Agricultural Hall as one of the special preachers at the series of religious services for working men. Mr. Wright's forcible and homely appeals were listened to by a very large congregation.

THE VIGEROY OF INDIA has had an accident while riding. On leaving Kalka for Dugshale, mounted on a restive horse, he was heavily thrown and severely bruised. The occurrence did not interrupt the journey, for his Excellency was soon galloping on his way. Reaching Dugshale at eight a.m., he inspected the barracks and hospital, and, after breakfasting, although complaining of some stiffness and soreness occasioned by the morning's fall, left for Simla.

ANOTHER SAD COLLIERY ACCIDENT has occurred in the midland coal-fields. A sudden and unexpected outburst of gas took place in the Birchill pit, near Chesterfield, where the men were driving through clay in one of the headings. Working with open lights, an explosion followed, and one man was killed on the spot, while a second received burns which will, it is feared, prove fatal.

SOME ENTHUSIASTIC DEMOCRATS AT NEW YORK, bent on celebrating an election victory one evening last month by the usual burnt-offering of tar barrels, managed to set fire to the wooden pavement in East Twenty-fourth-street, and nearly a whole block was consumed. A similar incident occurred in the great fire in San Francisco in 1850, when the streets being of plank, the inhabitants found not only the houses burning over their heads, but the very ground beneath their feet.



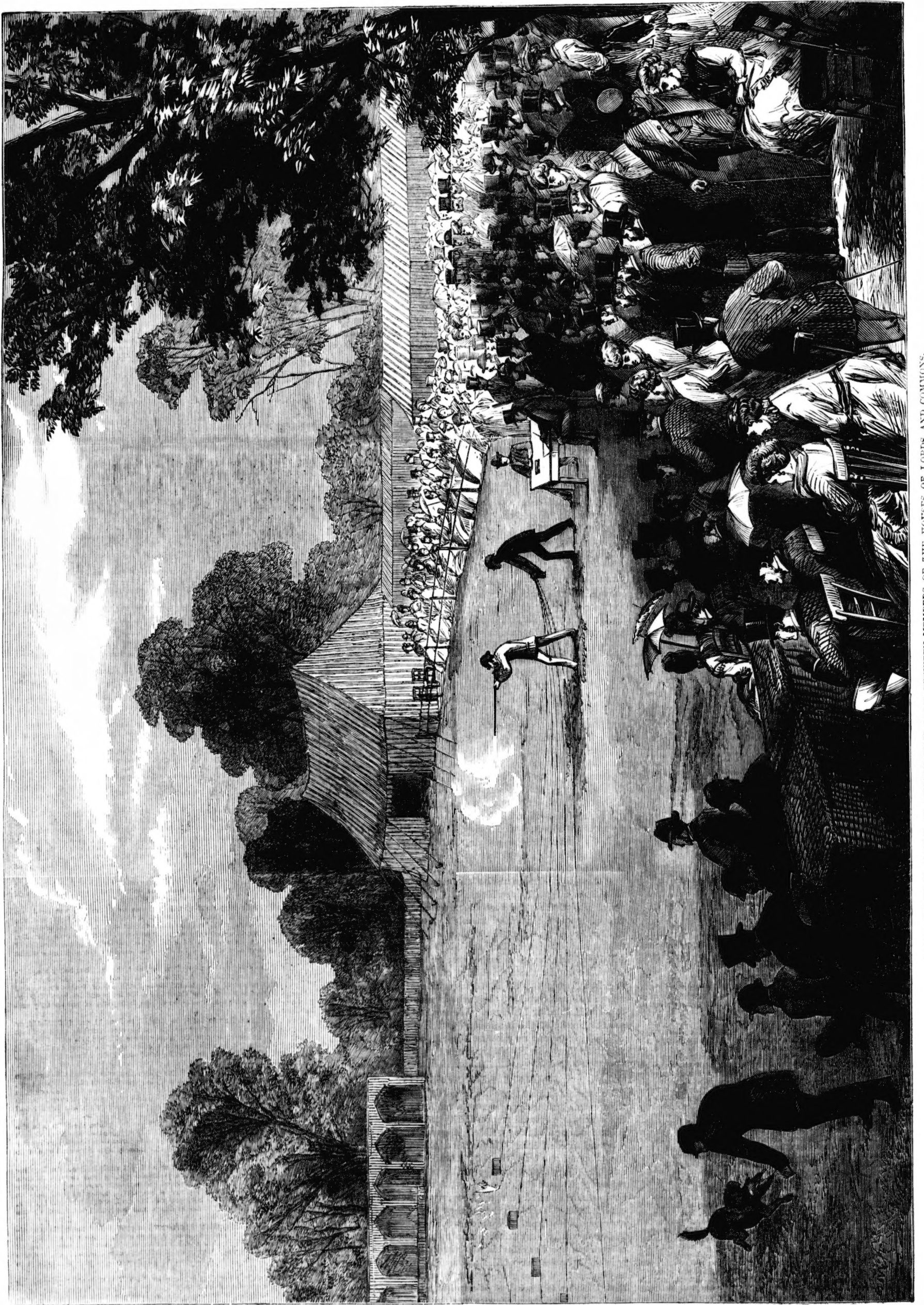


FIG. 10.—SHOOTING MATCH AT HURLINGHAM PARK BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSES OF LORDS AND COMMONS.



# **PIGEON-SHOOTING MATCH BETWEEN THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.**

ONE of the most exciting matches ever witnessed took place on the afternoon of Monday, June 6, between the House of Lords and the House of Commons, in the grounds of Hurlingham Park, in the presence of a very large and aristocratic company, amongst whom were many ladies of distinction. It was arranged to shoot eleven a side, five birds each at 25 yards' rise, and five birds each at 30 yards; and at a quarter-past three o'clock business commenced by the Marquis of Huntly killing the first bird for the Peers, who were the favourites in the betting at 6 to 4. The shooting was not very good, as only thirty-five birds were brought down by the House of Lords' side at the close of the fifth round, whilst the members of the Commons scored forty, thus giving the latter party a majority of five. At 30 yards the Peers had the advantage, having at the end of the fifth round killed thirty-one, the Commons' score only showing twenty-six, thus ending in a tie amidst the greatest excitement. It was decided that an additional round at each distance should be shot off, when another tie resulted, the Lords killing seven birds at 25 yards and five at 30, whilst the Commons brought down six at each distance. A consultation took place between the respective sides, and after some discussion it was agreed to shoot off another round at 30 yards, when the members of the House of Lords won by one bird only. The Marquis of Huntly and Lord Willoughby de Broke having made the two highest scores (11 each), shot off for the cup given for the one who made the greatest score on each side, when the latter proved victorious.

## **MR. DICKENS'S HOUSE AT GADSHILL.**

A WRITER in the *Daily News* gives the following account of the acquisition of Gadshill-place, Kent, by the late lamented Mr. Charles Dickens:—

To meet the chance of the friendly and sympathetic negotiations for the interment of the remains of Mr. Dickens in Westminster Abbey falling through, due inquiry was made at Rochester Cathedral, and it was arranged provisionally that the funeral should take place there. The ecclesiastical authorities of Rochester made no difficulty as to closing the cathedral during the ceremony, and a site was viewed on which there would have

been ample room for the erection of a fitting memorial. There would, moreover, have been a certain appropriateness of selection had Rochester been decided on. Literary pilgrims would have made their way thither from all parts of the earth, just as they do now to Stratford-on-Avon; and men would have told each other how the great English humourist and teacher had returned to the scenes of his youth in the days of his vigorous maturity. Though not born at Rochester, Mr. Dickens spent some portion of his boyhood there, and was wont to tell how his father, the late Mr. John Dickens, in the course of a country ramble, pointed out to him as a child the house at Gadshill-place, saying:—"There, my boy, if you work and mind your book, you will, perhaps, one day live in a house like that." This speech sunk deep, and in after years, and in the course of his many long rambles through the lanes and roads of the pleasant Kentish country, Mr. Dickens came to regard this Gadshill house lovingly, and to wish

himself its owner. This seemed an impossibility. The property was so held that there was no likelihood of its ever coming into the market; and so Gadshill came to be alluded to jocularly as representing a fancy which was pleasant enough in dreamland, but would never be realised. Meanwhile the years rolled on, and Gadshill became almost forgotten. Then, a further lapse of time, and Mr. Dickens felt a strong wish to settle in the country, and determined to let Tavistock House. About this time, and by the strangest coincidences, his intimate friend and close ally, Mr. W. H. Wills, chanced to sit next to a lady at a London dinner-party, who remarked in the course of conversation that a house and grounds had come into her possession of which she wanted to dispose. The reader will guess the rest. The house was in Kent, was not far from Rochester, had this and that distinguishing feature which made it like Gadshill and like no other place; and the upshot of Mr. Wills's dinner-table chit-chat with a lady whom he had never met before was that Charles Dickens realised the dream of his youth, and became the possessor of Gadshill. It will now be sold, as well as the valuable collection of original pictures which Mr. Dickens gathered together during his life, and many of which are illustrative of his works.

But to return to Rochester. Who does not remember the description of it in "Pickwick," and its portrayal, under the sobriquet of Cloisterham, in "The Mystery of Edwin Drood"? The circle was complete, for Dickens introduced Rochester into his first story and into his last, and, had he slept there, he would in the heart of the great public have gone to his own home for his last rest, as completely as Shakespeare did when he was carried to his poet's grave beneath the gnarled lime-trees on the banks of Avon. "The principal production of these towns" (Rochester and its neighbours) said Mr. Pickwick's notes, "appear to be soldiers, sailors, Jews, chalk, shrimps, officers, and dockyard men. The commodities chiefly exposed for sale in the public streets are marine stores, hard-bake, apples, flat-fish, and oysters;" and then follow playful allusions to the convivial habits of the military, and that wonderful story in which Mr. Alfred Jingle, Mr. Tracy Tupman, and Mr. Winkle's dress-coat with the club-button figure. Rochester may be satisfied. It has not the remains of Dickens in its cathedral, but it will be associated with him, and live in that association in the minds of his readers for evermore.



THE SUMMER-HOUSE AT DICKENS'S HOUSE AT GADSHILL, KENT.



GADSHILL PLACE, KENT, THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS.



## THE LOUNGER.

LAST week Mr. Heygate, in South Leicestershire, beat Mr. Tertius Paget by 712; in the Isle of Wight, Mr. Baillie Cochrane beat Mr. Moffatt by 35. The Conservatives vaunt loudly these two Conservative triumphs. But let us see how the matter stands. Since 1832 South Leicestershire has never returned a Liberal. From 1841 to 1865 no Liberal contested this division of the county. In 1865 Mr. Paget attempted to wrest a seat from the Conservatives, but was defeated by 335. Last week he once more tried, and was beaten by double the number. Here, then, at first sight there appears to be a Conservative reaction. But remember that in 1865 there were two members to be returned, and two Conservatives stood against one Liberal; but last week it was one against one, or what is called a single-handed fight; and this, no doubt, accounts for the increased Conservative majority. In 1869 Mr. Paget got a large number of half votes, but last week there could be no splitting. But, be that as it may, South Leicestershire has for thirty-eight years returned Conservatives, and still declines to return a Liberal. This, then, is clearly not a victory to chuckle over.

In the Isle of Wight the Conservatives seem to have gained a great victory; but let us look at the facts. In 1868 Sir John Simeon, a resident landowner, beat Mr. Baillie Cochrane, whose father, Admiral Cochrane, lives on the island, by 222. Last week Mr. Baillie Cochrane beat Mr. Moffatt by 35 votes. How are we to account for this? Well, Mr. Moffatt is a stranger. He has no property in the island. He could not expect to command such a poll as Sir John Simeon did. But, besides this, the Liberal party is not united. Mr. Charles Clifford, the son of Sir Augustus Clifford, who lives and has property in the island, and is exceedingly popular, wished to stand, but unfortunately he allowed Mr. Moffatt to get the start. Mr. Moffatt was urged to retire in favour of Mr. Clifford, who was obviously the best man to contest the island; but this Mr. Moffatt obstinately refused to do. This offended Sir Augustus and his son, and their votes and influence were lost to Mr. Moffatt. Moreover, he lost the support of all those who, having no strong political opinions, would be sure to vote for a neighbour or the son of a neighbour, rather than a stranger. If Mr. Charles Clifford had been allowed to contest the island, he would certainly have won it. So much for Conservative reaction.

Some time ago I read in one of Dickens's novels—I forget which, but no matter—a biting satire upon funeral pomp and show, and I remember that when I read it this thought came into my mind: "Ha! this is all very well; but when you come to be buried there will be, perhaps, even more costly pomp and show than common." But it was not so; and every sensible man must be thankful that it was not. The great novelist taught us much whilst he lived, and in his death he has given us a useful lesson. He delivered us by his writings from the tyranny of many vulgar customs, opinions, and prejudices; and in his death he has done what he could to deliver us from the tyranny of a barbaric, costly fashion, which has been found by many very galling. But, great man as he was, I fear his rank in society was not sufficiently high to make his example very effective. Would that some Duke, or Marquis, or Earl would set the fashion of plain funerals! The aristocracy have got rid of much of that pomp and ceremony which they were wont to affect. They no longer drive about in fancy coaches emblazoned with heraldry, drawn by four or even six horses, with outriders fore and aft. Their equipages now, when they travel, are of the simplest, plainest character. And their example has been generally followed. Would they but take their last journey after the simple manner in which they travel about our streets and roads, they would confer a blessing upon their fellow-countrymen greater than they, with their wealth, can imagine.

By-the-way, speaking of Charles Dickens, I learned the other day that only a few months ago he visited Earl Russell at Pembroke Lodge, and, further, that he and the Earl were old friends, though few people knew it. The good Earl is in his seventy-eighth year, and, except that he is getting somewhat deaf, is in capital health and spirits. When he was young he was, as I well remember, but a weakly stem, so weakly that no one then thought that he would live to be an old man; but he has lived far longer than any of his family have lived for a century past.

A correspondent belonging to the legal profession sends me the following letter, for which, I hope, you will be able to find space:—

"CHAMBERS IN THE TEMPLE.—Sir,—I crave permission to ventilate through you a question of considerable importance, and which has not hitherto, so far as I am aware, attracted the attention it deserves. It is generally believed that the Inns of Court are very wealthy bodies. Very few of the members of these societies know how their wealth is administered; still fewer, I apprehend, are aware of its extent; and outsiders of course know nothing about it at all. Yet, as these bodies have in their own hands the entire control over the most influential profession in the kingdom, it is obvious that the disposition of their funds is of the very highest importance. The ceremony performed in the Inner Temple the other day is to be commemorated in letters of gold over the entrance to the building, which is thus recorded to have been inaugurated by a daughter of the Queen, 'Maternis auspiciis.' Would that the superscription ran, 'Auspiciis melioris avi!' But there are those who would have doubted the sincerity of such a sentiment in such a place. The fact is, the governing bodies of these societies are not progressive. Nor is this much to be wondered at when we consider that they are composed of men who for the most part are far advanced in years, and to whom, having arrived at the top of their profession, the retrospect of their career is so coloured by recent and mature success that the struggles and difficulties which beset the path of many among them at a more remote period are toned down and mellowed in a degree which suggests no motive for initiating troublesome reforms. I do not propose to enter now into the question of legal education. That has been and will be handled by far abler pens than mine. It is undeniably a subject deserving the most serious consideration; and there are already signs of the incubation of a new system. But other and minor reforms are called for, and it is to one of these that I request attention. If the younger members of the Bar were asked what was the first obstacle they encountered on beginning to practise, they would probably answer the difficulty and expense of procuring chambers. Now, surely this ought not to be. What is the reason of it? Simply that the number of applicants is so much greater than the supply of chambers that for every vacancy there is a scramble among the host of competing candidates for occupation. The consequences are only too apparent in the panels of the doors defaced by the superscription of the names of more tenants than would lay claim to an Irish holding over an area a hundred times larger. This excessive subdivision has been devised to obviate the difficulty of procuring a *locus in quo* to wait for prospective clients, and it must be admitted that the arrangement has special advantages for the tenants in capite of the inn; but it is an inconvenient one, to say the least of it, for purposes of study, when there are more than two tenants in common of one room 12 ft. square. The remedy, however, is not far to seek. It is notorious that there are various sets of chambers in the Temple occupied by solicitors and others who, not being members of the inn, may be regarded as 'outsiders.' At any rate, they have not the same *locus standi* and are not entitled to the same consideration at the hands of the Benchers as bona fide members of the societies. I shall, doubtless, be told that these persons occupy chambers over which the inns have no control. My answer to that would be, if the inn can afford to expend large sums of money for a purely æsthetic object, the tenants of the inn, who have no voice in the administration of the funds, ought not to be blamed for suggesting that the question of providing an adequate number of rooms at not exorbitant rents is one, at least, equally deserving the favourable consideration of the governing body, and that this might be attained by the gradual absorption by the inns of the chambers occupied by these intruders. There is yet another remedy capable of immediate application. I mean

the imposition by the society of a stipulation that their chambers shall not be rented by persons other than bona fide members of the profession. My predecessor was, at the time when he occupied these chambers, engaged in a merchant's office in the City, and was in no way connected with the legal profession. *Ex uno disce omnes.*—Your obedient servant, A TENANT OF AN INN OF COURT."

"We keep a poet, Sir," was once the boast of a puffing tradesman, and, for aught I know, may be the boast of puffing tradesmen still. But of late an order of tradesmen (who are not puffers at all) has sprung up among us—surely a pleasing sign of the progress of education—who study the principles, history, and details of their occupations, and discourse wisely, learnedly, and intelligently thereon. Tradesmen, in fact, are becoming their own authors, and in some cases show that they are not so very lame hands at the work either. There is Mr. Edwards, for instance, who has produced some very useful books about domestic fireplaces, economy of fuel, and cognate themes; and here is Mr. Edgar Brinsmead, who has given us an excellent and exhaustive "History of the Pianoforte," which I have read with a great deal of interest and instruction, and which I can honestly recommend to the perusal of others.

The art of communicating by means of cipher has long engaged the attention of mankind, and perhaps of womankind still more. Many systems have been devised, of which the language of flowers was among the earliest and most pleasing, if also most fanciful. Not fanciful at all, but eminently practical, is the latest development of the art as exemplified in "Hogg's Secret Code for Letters or Telegrams, or for any Memoranda requiring Secrecy." This method of secret communication, which is explained in a little book issued from 122, Fleet-street, is extremely simple, and yet perfectly effectual. Were the plan generally adopted, envelopes might be dispensed with, the Postmaster-General's stamped message-cards universally employed, and the most profound secrets written thereon: they would never be found out except by the person for whom the message was intended.

## THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

## THE MAGAZINES.

As it is painful to refer to the death of a sincerely regretted man just as if it were a matter of routine, I am glad to have a substantive reason for speaking of the late Charles Dickens. I say Charles Dickens simply because the days are gone by, except among old fogeys, in which the dead are spoken of with the formal prefix of "Mr." if they are at all celebrated. The modern high-polite style is to say "Mr." while a man is alive, and to drop it after his death, if he is a man in whose case the question can arise at all. Well, to the point:—A morning contemporary thought proper to recall, with ungracious precision, a painful story of about sixteen years ago—reviving the quarrel with Messrs. Bradbury and Evans (in which nobody supported Mr. Dickens, so that the revival was quite unnecessary in this incidental way) and referring to Dickens's excited manifesto in *Household Words* as a document in which Dickens "contrived to throw a great deal of the blame of the separation upon his wife." Here, again, nobody justified all that Dickens wrote in that manifesto. But it is a gross want of candour to suppress the fact that Dickens wrote it not in order to explain the separation, but in order to repel a very shocking charge—which everybody believes to be a slander—under the sting of which he wrote. The charge was so shocking that it is better not recalled—it is sufficient that Dickens defied it and lived it down.

It is a little amusing, amidst all the sadness of the occasion, to notice the wild talk that goes on about the wear and tear of literary life. Intellectual labour by itself does not tend to shorten existence, as we may see by the great ages to which some of the Judges live. If we are tempted to add that intellectual labour, combined with imaginative excitement, tends to shorten life, we are immediately confronted with cases like those of Goethe, Wordsworth, Leigh Hunt, T. L. Peacock, and a thousand others. There may, however, be something, and there probably is something, in the idea which strikes me just now—that the combination of the high artistic function with that of the publicist has a troublesome wear and tear about it which is unfavourable to length of days. But, after all, and apart from the one established fact about longevity—viz., that it is hereditary—we are very much in the dark in these matters. Goethe was a splendid man; he spent a wild, racy youth, and lived to ninety. John Wilson was another splendid man, also racy, who died a wreck at a comparatively early age. The conflicting instances are endless. But one thing does seem very probable—namely, that an imaginative, energetic, and excitable man is not likely to be able to withstand the special strain of what may be called literary business in these fast days unless he is almost as abstemious as Corrado; and that he should be so is practically impossible in a life of much publicity. A Wordsworth may do it in his Lake retirement, but no Londoner can. Running over the instances before I pass on this subject, it does certainly occur to me that the strong, manly, hearty literary temperament has a tendency to early wearing out. But then the name of Landor rises up even against that generalisation.

In one of the periodicals before me there is an odd mistake about the picture in this year's exhibition in which Mr. Millais has represented an elderly knight (who looks as if he was a small shopkeeper with a large family) cutting the cords with which a lady, wholly unclad, has been bound to a tree by some ruffian or ruffians. The critic complains of the choice of subject, and adds that the picture unpleasantly suggests a difficulty to arise after the cords are cut—namely, what is to be done as between a knight with no shield but his courage, and a lady with no attire but her modesty? Now, this is almost incredibly wrong. Not only do I agree with your art-critic as to the high merit of the picture, for we may presume that the Knight's shield is lying beside the horse which he has left in the bridge-road in order to plunge into the thicket to the rescue of the lady; and her clothes are actually lying at her feet, prominent in gleaming blue, and some other colour, which I forget. Surely, the critic in your contemporary cannot have seen the picture at all.

The *Victoria* this month contains a very smart paper on "Redundant Women," signed "T," an initial which is usually appended to some good writing in this magazine. Mr. W. R. Greg deserves all he has got for his teaching that it is the interest of society to see that single women are made a little uncomfortable. Mr. Greg, professing to be on the Liberal side, invariably betrays it whenever he has a chance. The harm that man has done must be immense! "Stella's Penance" is concluded, and a very good story it has been.

I have often had to praise *Once a Week*; but the majority of the short notes may well try the patience of gods and men. Here is a precious bit of criticism:—

It is not often that the *Athenæum*—generally a careful paper—presents its readers with such a splendid confusion of metaphors as that in the following paragraph:—

"Mr. Massey has in this poem evidently striven with earnestness to embody the unseen—to recover ground from the invisible. Phantoms are revealed to us; and sounds, hitherto unheard, are translated into things of sight."

The writer has almost equalled the celebrated Irish orator who told the House he would now embark on the principal feature on which this question hinged. For, while other poets have been content to make the unseen—whatever that may be—visible, Mr. Massey, his reviewer tells us, has "sought to recover ground from the invisible." The invisible what? More extraordinary still; he has translated a sound which no one ever heard before into something to look at. The transformation of a sound to a sight is certainly the most wonderful feat yet accomplished by poet.

I know nothing of the writer in the *Athenæum*, and Mr. Massey's volume I do not admire; but these comments are just silly. There is no confusion of metaphor in the passage quoted. To "recover ground from the invisible" is a perfectly allowable figure of speech, and to make sound visible is equally permissible. It is nothing new to speak of making colours and sounds interchangeable things. I know enough of the world to believe that

these remarks will be attributed to my having written the notice in the *Athenæum* or to my knowing the person who did write it. But for all that, I have no motive, except displeasure at the utter nonsense of this passage in *Once a Week*, and the greater part of the "Table Talk" is very little better. The department used to be both amusing and instructive.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* does not strike me as being very good this month, but the editor says it is getting on and increasing in circulation, which is an answer to a great deal of criticism.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

It is so hot that I don't wonder managers object to bringing out new plays. There would be no one in the theatre to see them. This is the weather for hay-fields and Hampstead, roses and Rosherville (where, by-the-by, they are in absolute perfection just now), or cobbles (sherry I mean) and Cromorne.

The HAYMARKET company, with Mr. Buckstone at its head, and without Mr. Sothern, will soon be off to delight the inhabitants of Cottonopolis. Manchester is one of the most satisfactory theatrical towns in England; they play good plays there and have a certain veneration for William Shakspeare, whose "Winter's Tale" was lately got up in the city of bales admirably. So to Manchester Mr. Buckstone goes, and, alas! leaves Mr. Compton behind him. Before leaving, the popular manager has withdrawn that very hot play "Barwise's Book;" and, as if to tempt us with what might have been, the old comedy called "Married Life" has been revived. It is an old-established theatrical rule that when a theatre has become the home of a star actor, to a certain extent it loses its prestige. The Haymarket is certainly not what it was before Mr. Sothern came, and the STRAND is already feeling the ill-effects of the enormous popularity of Mr. John S. Clarke. But when I see such comedies as "Married Life" I think of the Haymarket as it used to be. From a dramatic point of view it is old-fashioned, and certainly not constructed in orthodox style according to our modern notions; but the comedy is very funny, and capably played all round. Buckstone and Mrs. Frank Matthews are delightful. I hope Mrs. Frank will remain at the Haymarket. Mr. Robertson's "Home" has been revived. It is about the best of his non-Prince-of-Wales's pieces, and, for an adaptation, is creditable. Mr. Sothern's light comedy is as bad as ever, and, as usual, his one eccentric scene in the play, based on Dundreary recollections and Dundreary business, goes capitolly. Cannot Mr. Sothern make up his mind by this time that, notwithstanding the eternal jargon about his "gentlemanly appearance," and his ease, and such stuff, he cannot play light comedy; that he cannot make love except in chain, and that his sentiment is like a badly-delivered sermon? As an eccentric actor he is admirable; but I could name a dozen young actors who could play him off the stage in light comedy. Mr. Kendal, for instance, has not half Mr. Sothern's reputation, but is a thousand times better. The best-played character in "Home" is the Mrs. Pinchbeck of Miss Ada Cavendish. Here I see the fruition of the budding promise shown years ago at the Royalty. It was in a little play by Mr. F. C. Burnand, called "Madame Berliot's Ball," that I saw Miss Cavendish make an exit speech which convinced me she would rise above the requirements of burlesque, of which she was then a star. Anything more lamentable than the Bertie of Mr. Buckstone, jun., I have never seen. If he cannot act, he might, at any rate, study his words.

Next week the new entertainment written by Mr. W. S. Gilbert for the German Reeds, called "Our Island Home," will be produced. Mr. German Reed has composed the music. Let me hope devoutly that I may see it from a more convenient standpoint than the top of the stairs, where I am generally compelled to stand in a warm crowd. It is just as well to keep reserved seats for Loungers and the unfortunate people who are compelled to write notices. However, let me hope for the best.

Next week Mrs. John Wood appears as Phoebe in "Paul Pry," at the ST. JAMES'S. Mr. Lionel Brough plays Liston's great character. Miss Maggie Brennan and Miss Kate Bishop, I see, have been added to Mrs. Wood's company.

Mrs. E. S. Dallas (Miss Glyn), who is about to make a professional tour in Australia, will give farewell readings from Shakspeare in St. James's Hall on Tuesday next.

## OPENING OF THE GRANVILLE HALL AND GARDENS, RAMSGATE.

The formal opening of this hall and gardens, attached to the Granville Hotel, took place on Tuesday. The Granville is situated on the East Cliff, Ramsgate, 90 ft. above the sea level, and close to the station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The main portion of the building was originally intended for private dwelling houses, but has since been converted, with extensive additions, into an hotel, where visitors can, if so minded, enjoy the seclusion of a private residence with all the advantages of a first-class hotel. The building, however, is not yet complete, a water-tower, 280 ft. above the sea, being in course of erection (from which, when complete, France and Belgium may be seen), as also hot and cold sea-water and sulphur baths; and, when all is finished, the building will contain 240 bed-rooms. The hall is about 60 ft. long by 25 ft. wide, with an elevation of 20 ft., at one end of which is a proscenium and a raised stage, on which vocal and instrumental selections are given. The room will also be used for balls, &c. This hall, like the hotel, is medieval in character—a style much in favour with the architect and proprietor, Mr. Welby Pugin, of St. Lawrence-on-Sea. The gardens are tastefully arranged, and contain, among other attractions, the largest croquet lawn I have seen. Adjoining the grounds is a ride of half a mile long, arranged on the same principle as the Row in Hyde Park, and near this, again, is the Granville Promenade, 600 ft. long. It may be mentioned that much credit is due to Messrs. Dubois de Lavergie and Co., of the Crystal Palace, for the excellent manner in which the al fresco portion of the arrangements have been carried out.

"ALL THE YEAR ROUND."—The following statement as to the future management of *All the Year Round* has been issued by Mr. Charles Dickens, jun.:—"It was my father's wish, expressed in writing only a week before his death, that I, his eldest son and latterly his assistant editor, should succeed him in the management of the journal so long associated with his name. In accordance with this clearly-expressed desire, and strong in the hope inspired by so encouraging a mark of his confidence, I address myself to the fulfilment of the task which he appointed me to discharge. It is intended that the management of *All the Year Round* in the future, shall be based on precisely the same principles as those on which it has up to this time been conducted. The same authors who have contributed to its columns in time past will contribute to them still. The same spirit which has in the past pervaded its pages will, so far as conscientious endeavour may render it possible, pervade them still. The same earnest desire to advocate what is right and true, and to oppose what is false and unworthy, which was the guiding principle of my father's career and which has always characterised his management of *All the Year Round*, will, I most earnestly hope, continue to be apparent in its every word. So much, then, being the same, it may not be presumptuous in me to hope that the same readers with whom this journal, and that which preceded it, found favour for so many years, may still care to see the familiar typepage on their tables as of old. With this brief explanation of the course I propose to adopt, and omitting all reference whatever to my own personal feelings in connection with the great sorrow which has rendered this statement necessary, I leave the future journal to speak for itself. 'It is better that every kind of work, honestly undertaken and discharged, should speak for itself than be spoken for.' These were the words with which my father inaugurated the new series of *All the Year Round*. I cannot surely do better than repeat them in this place."

THE LATE SIR J. Y. SIMPSON.—The Duke of Argyll has written to Sir Walter G. Simpson, stating that he has received an order from her Majesty to convey to the family of Sir James Simpson "an expression of her Majesty's warmest sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and an expression also of her Majesty's own sorrow on account of the loss which the country has sustained in the death of so great and good a man." The Duke adds—"Although I have only just received this command, it was the Queen's intention that it should reach me some time ago. Accidental circumstances occasioned a delay. I now obey her Majesty's command, and I need hardly add on behalf of the Duchess and myself that we both mourn the loss of a very dear personal friend."



## THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION BILL.

## MEETINGS OF NONCONFORMISTS.

On Monday evening a large meeting, called to give the Nonconformist community an opportunity of expressing opinions on the Government Education Bill, was held in St. James's Hall, Mr. W. M. Arthur, M.P., presided, and among those present were Sir F. Lytton, Mr. Illingworth, M.P.; Mr. H. Richard, M.P.; Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, Mr. Benjamin Scott (the City Remonstrator), the Rev. Barham Zincke, Dr. W. Bennett, Mr. John Pett, Mr. T. Chatfield Clarke, Mr. A. Spicer, &c.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, dwelt upon the importance to the country of the questions involved in State education, and said that, as other classes were holding meetings on the clauses in this bill, he thought it time the Nonconformists should speak out, as there were large numbers of Nonconformists who did not belong to the other associations which were then meeting and expressing particular views. He agreed with the principle of the bill that the present denominational schools should not be disturbed, for these schools had done a vast deal of good, and in keeping their position, they were subject to a sufficient conscience clause. He thought the country was largely in favour of admitting, not only the reading of the Bible, but Bible instruction, if that instruction were undenominational and unsectarian. He thought the difficulty as to what was denominational had been got over, and when certain principles had been laid down, Bible lessons could be introduced into schools. He was aware that others differed from him, and they agreed to differ.

The Rev. A. Hannay moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That this meeting, while cordially recognising the value of the amendments proposed by Mr. Forster to be introduced into the Elementary Education Bill, feels compelled to express its conviction that, so long as under its provisions any fees may be required to pay rates for the teaching of religious tenets from which they dissent, the bill cannot have the approval of Nonconformists." The mover remarked that it was a significant fact that all the opposition to the Education Bill of a Liberal Government came from the Liberal side; but, he said, the opposition was kindly and anxious, and arose from disappointment of the most bitter character. There was no ill-feeling in this opposition at present; but he warned the Government of the dangers which would arise from the bill being carried in the teeth of the objections of conscientious men, and carried, too, by the aid of whom he looked upon as the enemies of progress. The great object of the bill, he proceeded to say, amid great cheering, was the removal for the extension of the denominational system at the expense of school boards. He pointed out how various denominations would interpret "religious truth;" the Roman Catholic by declaring that there was no religious truth out of his Church, the Anglican by slightly disputing the word of his "holy brother" by reminding him that his Church was a branch of the Church; the teacher of the Scotch Church by pronouncing them both to be abominations; and so on with all the other denominations, all of which had their own views as to what constituted "religious truth." He held the Church of England had rendered itself answerable for the religious teaching of the country, and if that institution had not done its duty, it ought to be made first answerable for this instruction to be carried on by others; and he acknowledged that he should like to throw the Bishops into a deep sleep, and then to take the requisite number of schoolmasters from their ribs. As a Nonconformist, however, he could not assent to any State money being paid for teaching religion. With respect to the Bible being taught in schools, he asked how could that be accomplished when the Bible was the classic of heresy to the Roman Catholic; and the Roman Catholics, he declared, could not be left out in this question, but must be considered.

Mr. Illingworth, M.P., seconded the motion, and regretted that the Government had brought forward the bill at this time, without giving the country time to digest a plan; and he pointed out that Mr. Cobden had advocated unsectarian education. In the course of his observations, referring to the Baptists, and pointing out the teaching they found in the Bible, he was interrupted by hisses, as if from persons of that belief; but, on declaring himself to be a Baptist, he was met by opposition on the other side.

Mr. Richard, M.P., supported the motion, and while pronouncing other Nonconformists neither "fish, flesh, nor fowl, nor good nor herring," said he was a "Nonconformist proper," and he objected to the raising of money for teaching religious tenets. To agree to that, he said, would be to betray the principles of Nonconformity.

The Rev. Mr. Mursall supported the motion, which was carried as proposed.

Mr. P. W. Clayton proposed the second resolution, which he acknowledged was only a concession:—"That, considering that a number of denominational schools have been called into existence under the minutes of the Privy Council, this meeting does not assent to the withdrawal of the grants they at present receive, but deprecates any extension of the denominational system of education at the cost of the State, and heartily approves of the application of the Time Table Conscience Clause to those schools, and of the abolition of all inquiries on the part of the Government inspector into the religious teaching given in them."

Mr. Benjamin Scott, in a very lengthy speech, which was in part listened to with impatience, seconded the motion, which was carried, but not with unanimity.

The Rev. J. Rogers then moved the following resolution:—"That in relation to schools established or aided by local school boards out of the rates, this meeting believes that the difficulties of the case may be met by prohibiting the use therein of any religious catechisms or formularies, or the teaching of anything in opposition to or in support of the tenets of any sect—this prohibition not to apply to the use of the Holy Scriptures; but such use, wherever adopted, to be under the regulation of the Time Table Conscience Clause, so that the attendance of any child at such Bible lessons shall not be compulsory."

Mr. Spurgeon, in seconding the motion, declared himself entirely opposed to local boards as school authorities, such bodies always becoming bumbledom, and to such bumbles he would not trust the change of a fourpenny piece. He was also entirely opposed to a school without the Bible.

The resolution was carried eventually, but not unopposed, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

At a meeting of the Central Nonconformist Committee, held in Birmingham, on Monday, it was resolved to support Mr. Richard's amendment to the Education Bill, affirming the principle that in any national system of elementary education the religious teaching should be supplied by voluntary efforts and not out of public funds. The committee will continue to support Mr. Winterbotham's proposal for the reading of the Bible without note or comment in rate-aided schools. The Education League have also decided to support Mr. Richard's motion.

A special meeting of Nonconformist deputies was held on Tuesday at the City Terminus Hotel—Mr. C. Reed, M.P., in the chair. There was a general feeling, which found expression in a resolution, that the Government amendments to the Education Bill failed to remove the objections urged against the measure by Dissenters. Meetings to consider the bill were also held on Tuesday at Manchester, Liverpool, Stafford, Nottingham, and Bournemouth, at all of which resolutions condemning the Government amendments as insufficient were adopted.

## MEETING OF WORKING MEN.

On Tuesday evening a crowded public meeting, convened by the Working Men's Educational Committee, was held in Exeter Hall, to consider the provisions of the Elementary Education Bill. The chair was taken by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon; and amongst those on the platform (which, like the body of the hall, was full to overflowing) were Mr. C. Reed, M.P.; Professor Fawcett, M.P.; Mr. W. M. Arthur, M.P.; Mr. Winterbotham, M.P.;

Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P.; Mr. G. Dixon, M.P.; Mr. Lawson, M.P.; Mr. D. McLaren, M.P.; Mr. Edmond Beales, M.A.; Mr. Alfred Bennett, &c. The subjoined resolutions were adopted:—1. "That this meeting, knowing from sad experience the want of proper educational provision for the people, regrets that the Government bill, even in its amended form, does not supply that want; and that this meeting records its deliberate conviction, founded on such experience, that the educational wants of the country cannot be supplied, except by the establishment in every parish or district of free schools, at which attendance shall be compulsory, and the teaching entirely free from anything of a sectarian character. But, while this meeting strongly protests against the reading or teaching of any creed, catechism, religious dogma, or formula of any kind, in any national schools, it has no wish to prevent the reading of the Bible at such schools, provided that it be left to the parents or guardians of each child to decide whether they shall attend the class for Bible reading or not." 2. "That as our municipal and parochial institutions do not command sufficient confidence to be entrusted with the education of the people, school boards should be established in every parish or district immediately after the passing of the bill. All ratepayers and heads of families to have the power of voting in the election of such boards, the votes being recorded by ballot. And that it be imperative on such school boards to enforce the attendance at the national schools of every child who is not elsewhere receiving a satisfactory education." 3. "That should the inhabitants of any parish or district, within three months from the passing of the bill, fail to elect a school board, or if any board shall fail to carry out the provisions of the Act, the Council or Minister of Education shall appoint a board where such has not been done, or remove a useless or obstructive one, and appoint another in its stead."

## MEETING OF ROMAN CATHOLICS.

A very influential meeting of the Catholic laity was held, by the special invitation of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, at Norfolk House, on Monday, at which the leading Catholic peers and gentry were present. The Duke of Norfolk presided; and the following resolutions were adopted:—1. "That the future of primary education in this country is such as to cause the greatest anxiety to all friends of religious instruction." 2. "That this meeting is desirous to assist the Bishops in the great work of the education of the Catholic poor, and is well aware of their Lordships' apprehension and anxiety in this regard. It therefore appoints a committee to collect funds and to take such measures for their distribution as, subject to the approbation of the Bishops, may seem fit and proper to meet the emergency. That the committee consist of the following persons:—The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Howard of Glossop, Lord Peter, Lord Clifford, Sir Charles Clifford, Mr. Weld Blundell, Sir Robert Gerard, Lord Arundell, Mr. R. Berkeley, Mr. Charles Langdale, Sir Charles Douglas, Lord Denbigh, Mr. Daniel Lee, Mr. R. Swift, Mr. Charles Weld, Mr. Sharples, Mr. J. B. Booth, Mr. Francis Sumner, Mr. Hope Scott, Mr. R. Monteith, Mr. Henry Matthews, M.P.; Lord Herries, the Master of Lovat, the Earl of Granard, and Sir George Bowyer." It was also agreed that an address, setting forth the views of the meeting, should be presented to Mr. Gladstone.

## THE BISHOP OF EXETER ON THE BILL.

The Bishop of Exeter spoke at a meeting held at Exeter, on Monday, in favour of religious education. He said he welcomed the Government bill because there was no chance of dealing with parents who resisted education until they brought the law in operation. But, if the measure was to be national, one great concession must be made. Personally, he was ready to agree to the most stringent conscience clause that was necessary. To give up religious teaching would damage the schools, because the best masters would withdraw, and those remaining would be professionally and perhaps morally degraded. To legalise secular education would also injure both parents and children. Parents would say that the law had set religion aside; they would fancy it was not of much importance. Bible instruction should be given by the various teachers in school hours. Simple Bible reading without explanation would, he believed, prove useless. A petition to Parliament in favour of religious instruction was adopted.

## THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the National Society for Promoting Education in the Principles of the Established Church, on Wednesday, addresses on the education question were delivered by the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London and Gloucester, Lords Carnarvon, Redesdale, Harrowby, and other eminent Churchmen. It was stated that the society had been willing to agree to the clauses of the Government bill as it was originally introduced; but, while a general desire to promote the measure as far as possible was shown, it was pointed out by more than one speaker that alterations had recently been made in the bill of which it would be difficult for the society to approve. A resolution was passed insisting on the right of denominational schools to the control of their own affairs, and also upon free liberty of religious teaching.

**THE DROUGHT.**—The long-continued absence of rain is one of the remarkable experiences of the present spring. Since the full moon of March 17, the total rainfall at Greenwich has been only 1½ in. Out of 86 days 70 have been rainless. The average fall in April and May is 4 in., but during those two months in the present year only one fifth of that quantity has fallen. From the beginning of January to the end of May the rainfall at Greenwich was but a little over half the quantity for the same time on an average of 34 years. The result for the other large towns of the kingdom have, on the whole, not been so unfavourable. The rainfall for the present year has been in Glasgow, 16.6 in.; Manchester, 9.6 in.; Birmingham, 8.3 in.; Sheffield, 8.6 in.; Bristol, 7.8 in.; Bradford, 7.1 in.; Leeds, 7.1 in.; Wolverhampton, 7.2 in.; Dublin, 6.8 in.; Liverpool, 6.9 in.; Portsmouth, 6.7 in.; and Norwich, 5.1 in. As 1860 was the wettest year which had been experienced for a very long time, 1870 bids fair to be distinguished in a contrary direction.

**THE LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.**—The inhabitants of Kingston and Surbiton have contributed, through Mr. J. A. Dow, of the Admiralty, the liberal sum of £150 in aid of the general funds of the National Life-Boat Institution. Mr. Dow had previously collected, in conjunction with Mr. Malcolm Goldsmith and other gentlemen, the cost of the "Civil Service" life-boat, stationed at Wexford, on the Irish coast, which has already saved a considerable number of lives from various shipwrecks, and the annual support of which is exclusively subscribed by gentlemen in the civil service of the Crown. Some friends of the National Life-Boat Institution in Dublin are now organising a national bazaar in aid of the support of the twenty-eight life-boats the institution has placed on the Irish coasts, at an expense of about £16,800. The appeal has met with something like a unanimous response; people of every grade, Protestant and Roman Catholic, appear to be anxious to promote this humane undertaking in every way in their power; and it is expected that the Irish Grand National Life-Boat Bazaar to be held in the course of the present year at Dublin will be a great success, the ladies of the different towns and counties having taken up the matter with great energy, and, of course, upon their continued efforts depends, in a great measure, the success of the Irish Grand Life-Boat Bazaar.

**NEW LIFE-BOATS.**—Two fine new life-boats had their harbour trial, on Tuesday last, in the Regent's Canal Dock, Limehouse, under the superintendence of the officers of the National Life-Boat Institution, and in the presence of a large number of persons. Both boats are respectively 33 ft. long and 8 ft. wide. One was sent, on Wednesday, to Cloydon, on the north coast of Devon, and is named the Alexander and Matilda Bodefeur, it being the gift to the institution of Mrs. Bodefeur, in memory of her late husband. The institution has now thirty life-boats on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall. The other boat was also forwarded, on Wednesday, to Ardsay, on the west coast of Scotland, and was given to the institution by Peter Reid, Esq., of the Stock Exchange, who named the boat the Fair Maid of Perth. He had previously presented to the institution a life-boat named the Palmerston, which is stationed at Cultercross, Northumberland, and which was a winner of two ago, the means of saving eight lives from the brig Robert and Sarah, of Blyth. It cannot be too generally known that the institution is now in a position to place a life-boat on any part of the coast of the British Isles where it can be satisfactorily shown one is needed, and where there are a sufficient number of men to work the boat. The Life-Boat Society has a noble fleet of 220 life-boats under its management, and contributes every year, by its life-boats and rewards, to the saving of upwards of one thousand lives from various wrecks on our coasts.

## NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

THE declaration of the polls for South Leicestershire and the Isle of Wight took place on Monday. In the former constituency the majority for Mr. Heygate (C.) was 707 over Mr. Paget (L.); and in the latter Mr. Baillie-Cochrane (C.) was declared to have won by 35 votes over Mr. Moffatt (L.).

Mr. William Unwin Heygate, of Maplewell Grange, near Loughborough, who has come in for South Leicestershire, in the room of Lord Curzon, who has lately succeeded to the Peerage as Earl Howe, is the second son of the late Alderman Sir William Heygate, Bart., of Rocliffe, Leicestershire, and of Southend, in the county of Essex (who sat as M.P. for Sudbury in two Parliaments before the passing of the first Reform Bill, was Lord Mayor of London in 1822, and afterwards Chamberlain of the city of London), by Isabella, daughter of Mr. Edward L. M'Murdo, of Clapton, Middlesex. He was born in 1825, and was educated at Eton, and at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, taking a third class in classical honours, and proceeded M.A. in 1850. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1850; but does not now practise; he is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Herts and Leicestershire, and was till lately a captain in the Leicestershire yeomanry. He was elected M.P. for Leicester in January, 1851, and continued one of the representatives of that borough till the general election in July, 1855, when he was unsuccessful; and he also sat for a few months in 1858 as member for Stamford. Mr. Heygate married, in 1852, Constance Mary, only daughter of the late Sir George Henry Beaumont, Bart., of Coleorton Hall, Leicestershire.

Mr. Alexander Dundas Ross Wishart Baillie-Cochrane, who is elected in the Conservative interest as successor to Sir John Simon, the late Liberal member for the Isle of Wight, is the eldest son of Sir Thomas John Cochrane, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, of Quarr Abbey, in the Isle of Wight, by his first wife, Matilda Ross Wishart, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Ross, Bart. He was born in 1816, and was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1837. He is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Haddington and Lanark, and was for some time captain in the Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers. Mr. Baillie-Cochrane first entered Parliament, as far back as the general election of 1841, as member for Bridport, for which borough he sat until April, 1846, when he was unseated on petition. He was, however, re-elected by his old constituents in July of the following year, and retained his seat till July, 1852. He had unsuccessfully contested Bridport in June, 1841, and he was likewise unsuccessful at Southampton in January, 1853. In 1859 he was returned as one of the members for the recently disfranchised borough of Hinton, which he represented till the close of the Parliament in 1868. At the last general election he contested the Isle of Wight at a week's notice with the late Sir J. Simon, when he was defeated by a majority of 235. In his address to the electors Mr. Baillie-Cochrane says that, as formerly, he still clings "to those Constitutional principles which are associated with our time-honoured institutions." He is the author of "The Moren" and some other smaller works. He married, in 1844, Annabella Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Robert Drummond, of Cadlands, Hants, and granddaughter of the fifth Duke of Rutland, by whom he has four children. His eldest daughter is now Lady Buckhurst.

**OUTRAGES ON NON-UNIONISTS.**—At the Sheffield Police Court, on Tuesday, before the sitting magistrates, four unionist colliers, named respectively Sydney Smith, Thomas Haigh, George Kirkham, and John Turton, were charged with having unlawfully molested and intimidated William Smith and others, not unionist colliers, in the employ of Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co., for the purpose of inducing them to quit their employment. It appeared from the evidence that on the 4th inst. Smith and four other non-unionists were passing through Chapeltown, when they were assailed by a mob of unionists, and stoned, beaten, and ill-treated to such an extent as to render some of them unfit for work for some days. The Bench sentenced Kirkham and Turton to three months', and Smith and Haigh to two months' imprisonment each, expressing the opinion that the reign of terror now existing at Thorncliffe should be put an end to.

**THE REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM.**—A meeting of a singular character is announced to be held at the rooms of the Architectural Exhibition Society, in Conduit-street, next Monday night. All who are "interested in the reunion of Christendom" are invited to attend, and they will be asked to affirm the following resolutions:—"1. That in view of the religious condition of mankind, of whom over two thirds are still heathen, and of the grave scandal and difficulties caused by the unhappy divisions among Christians, this meeting desires to record its conviction of the paramount importance of the reunion of East and West round the Primacy anciently recognised by both alike, as well for securing the integrity as for promoting the dissemination of the Christian faith. 2. That the only adequate remedy for the social and religious dangers of England, and the surest guarantee for the future of English Christianity, lies in restoration to visible unity primarily with the Churches of the Western Patriarchate, and then with the Eastern Churches also." Lord Eliot will take the chair, and the speakers will include both Anglican and Roman Catholics. Among the names announced are those of the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Lowder, Mr. George Nuge, and Mr. Oxenham.

**DR. LIVINGSTONE.**—At the final fortnightly meeting of the season 1869-70 of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday night, Sir R. Murchison referred to the present position of Dr. Livingstone, and the honour which is to be sent to him. He said:—"There have been great misapprehensions about this affair, and I have received numerous applications from active young men anxious to go in search of Dr. Livingstone, supposing that there was a real expedition about to start from this country or elsewhere. There is no such expedition even in imagination, and certainly none in reality, contemplated in any way. Dr. Livingstone has been more than three years and a half in the heart of Africa, without a single European attendant. I am not sure that the sight of a young gentleman sent out from England, who was not acclimatised, would not produce a very bad effect instead of a good one upon my friend the doctor, because he would have to take care of the new arrival, who would very soon die there, and the poor doctor would have an additional load. I have, therefore, to announce that there is no such intention whatever. I have received a dozen letters from admirable young volunteers, who are anxious to distinguish themselves, but who have not the least idea what they are about. I have every reason to believe that the £1000 that the Government have given will go out by the Consul of Zanzibar, who happens, accidentally, to be in this country, and who is going out immediately. He will instruct Dr. Kirk, the Vice-Consul, to rent the same expedition which was started before, but which was impeded by an attack of cholera. The cholera has passed away entirely, the country is free from Zanzibar, and the only difficulty now is to get to Ujiji, where my dear and valued friend was, and still is, for he cannot move forwards or backwards without carriers, supplies, and so forth. It will take two months or more for those supplies to go from the seaboard to Ujiji, therefore you must put aside all anxiety for some months to come. I hope in about seven or eight months hence you will hear good news, and that very soon after that we shall see our friend again in his native country."

**THE HALF-PENNY POSTAGE.**—The Post Office Bill contains the following provisions:—"Any publication coming within the following description shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed a newspaper—that is to say, any publication consisting wholly, or in great part, of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements, subject to these conditions: That it shall be printed and published in the United Kingdom; that it shall be published in numbers at intervals of not more than seven days; that it be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched; that it have the title and date of publication printed at the top of every page. And the following shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed a supplement to a newspaper—that is to say, a publication consisting wholly, or in great part, of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper unstitched, with a leaf or leaves of the newspaper form as the leaf or leaves of the newspaper to which it is a supplement, and published with the newspaper, and having the title and date of the publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page. The proprietor or printer of any newspaper within the description aforesaid may register it at the General Post Office in London, at such time in each year and in such form and with such particulars as the Postmaster-General from time to time directs, paying on each registration such fee, not exceeding 5s., as the Postmaster-General, with the approval of the Treasury, from time to time directs. From after Sept. 30, 1870, registered newspapers, book-packets, pattern or sample books, and post-cards may be sent by post in the United Kingdom, at the following rates of postage: On a registered newspaper, not exceeding 2½ in weight, one halfpenny; with any supplement and with any cover, 6oz. in weight, one halfpenny; on a book packet, or pattern, or sample packet—if not exceeding 2½ in weight, one halfpenny; if exceeding 2oz. in weight, for every additional 2oz. or fractional part of 2oz., one halfpenny; on a post-card, one halfpenny."



### "THE RIVER'S BANK."

Do our readers know that the steam-boats have begun to run daily voyages to Hampton Court and Richmond; that the metropolitan extensions of railways carry dwellers in the remote east or the distant north to the peaceful eyots on the Thames, where a snug picnic may be held in retirement on tree-bowered banks, while the kettle, filled from the stream itself, will help the fancy that a life in the green wood in the bright, dry, leafy summer time is all that drawing-room poets have declared it to be? Is there anybody who has omitted to note that the fishing season has commenced, and that on the bright turf banks the angler may sit listening to the musical ripple to that gurgles through long swaying weeds and water flowers as the silver dace dart in and out? Is there a sculler who does not long to feel his light boat dance and glide in response to his swift but vigorous strokes? Is there a lover of natural beauty, a jaded loungeur, a wearied worker, a healthy holiday-maker anywhere who would not wish to be at Henley, or Virginia Water, or on the silver lakelike reaches about Taplow before the chestnuts fall? For the pleasure and inducement of all such we publish M. Heilbuth's picture, a reminder in itself of the most charming holiday of the season, in one of the most lovely spots in all broad England.

### THE JUMNA ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

WITH the usual practical application of known facts and practical solution of doubts or expected difficulties which belongs to the English character, we have made an experiment which may be said to have established the reputation of the Suez Canal as far as concerns the possibility of its passage by vessels of considerable draught and large tonnage. Whether the dangers from sand-storms or the saline crystallisation on the banks and at the bottom of the stream have any foundation or not, has not yet been determined. The late Robert Stephenson never denied the possibility of making a great water-way from Port Said to Suez; but he was strongly of opinion that it would not be profitable as a commercial undertaking. If the voyage of the Jumna, a real English frigate, capable of bearing guns as well as cargo, and taken safely and easily on these waters, should help to show at least the usefulness of the scheme and its possible future adaptability to international needs, we may well be glad that the trial-trip has been successful.

### CAPTURE OF A WHALE AT MARSEILLES.

To those who, as the readers of "Monte Christo," only remember the

name of the Chateau d'If in connection with the imprisonment and escape of the hero of that lugubrious story, a paragraph in some of the French papers will have given rise to renewed impressions of that rock-based tower, the connection of which with a work of fiction has made its own existence doubtful to some matter-of-fact people utterly ignorant of

geography and minor history. The event which has brought both the name of the place and Marseilles itself prominently forward during the past few days is none less than the capture of a whale. Now, to catch a whale even in the South Seas is in our day an event worth recording, but actually to come upon one of these monsters in a creek of the Mediter-

### THE PRESERVATION OF ANTIQUITIES IN FRANCE.

At a time when complaints are heard everywhere of the wanton destruction by ignorant or greedy persons of valuable relics of antiquity, it may be worth while to inquire how historical monuments are preserved in France, where there is, unfortunately, but



"THE RIVER BANK."—(PICTURE BY M. ZEILNETH, IN THE PARIS FINE-ART EXHIBITION.)

ranean, close to a great maritime town, and beneath the walls, as it were, of an historical building, is a piece of luck given to few professional fishermen, to say nothing of mere amateurs in the piscatorial art.

For it was to a party of amateurs—cockney trolls, so to speak—that this good-fortune fell. Just fancy a schoolboy angling with a threepenny hazel-stick and a top-joint thinking to catch a few gudgeons in Mr. Warner's preserves at the Old Welsh Harp, at Hendon, and suddenly finding that he had hooked and was hauling up one of the enormous jacks for which that suburban fishery is famous; think of his calling to another boy to help him, and sending him screaming for the biggest landing-net on the premises; imagine Mr. Warner himself coming where the monster lay prone on the bank, and then there compounding with the happy youths for permission to put their prize in a glass-case, and hang him handsomely in the front parlour, with an inscription on him saying how he had been caught and by whom, with a single hair-line and a whale-bone top-joint! Put all these fancies together, and you have something like what actually occurred at Marseilles when the three amateur fishermen towed in the whale.

The stupid but meritorious animal, which was nearly fourteen yards long, had probably been chasing some of the smaller fish which were its prey until it had got quite out of its course; or it may have followed in the wake of some of the vessels which had thrown overboard something particularly attractive to its appetite. Whatever may have been the inducement, it had forged along with such ardour as to have entered a place where, as the tide fell, it was unable to get back over the shallows, and, in spite of its struggles, or perhaps in consequence of them, became comparatively easy game to the three wondrous sportsmen. It need not be recorded that there was a mighty fuss at Marseilles; nor that, securely bound to a waggon and drawn by four horses, it was borne along the streets and the alleys of the city, where it was exhibited to a curious and excited public. To make our narrative complete, however, it must be mentioned that the curators of the museum were down upon it, comparatively speaking, "in no time," and that, having effected a bargain with the captors, the monster has now become the chief object of interest in their collection.



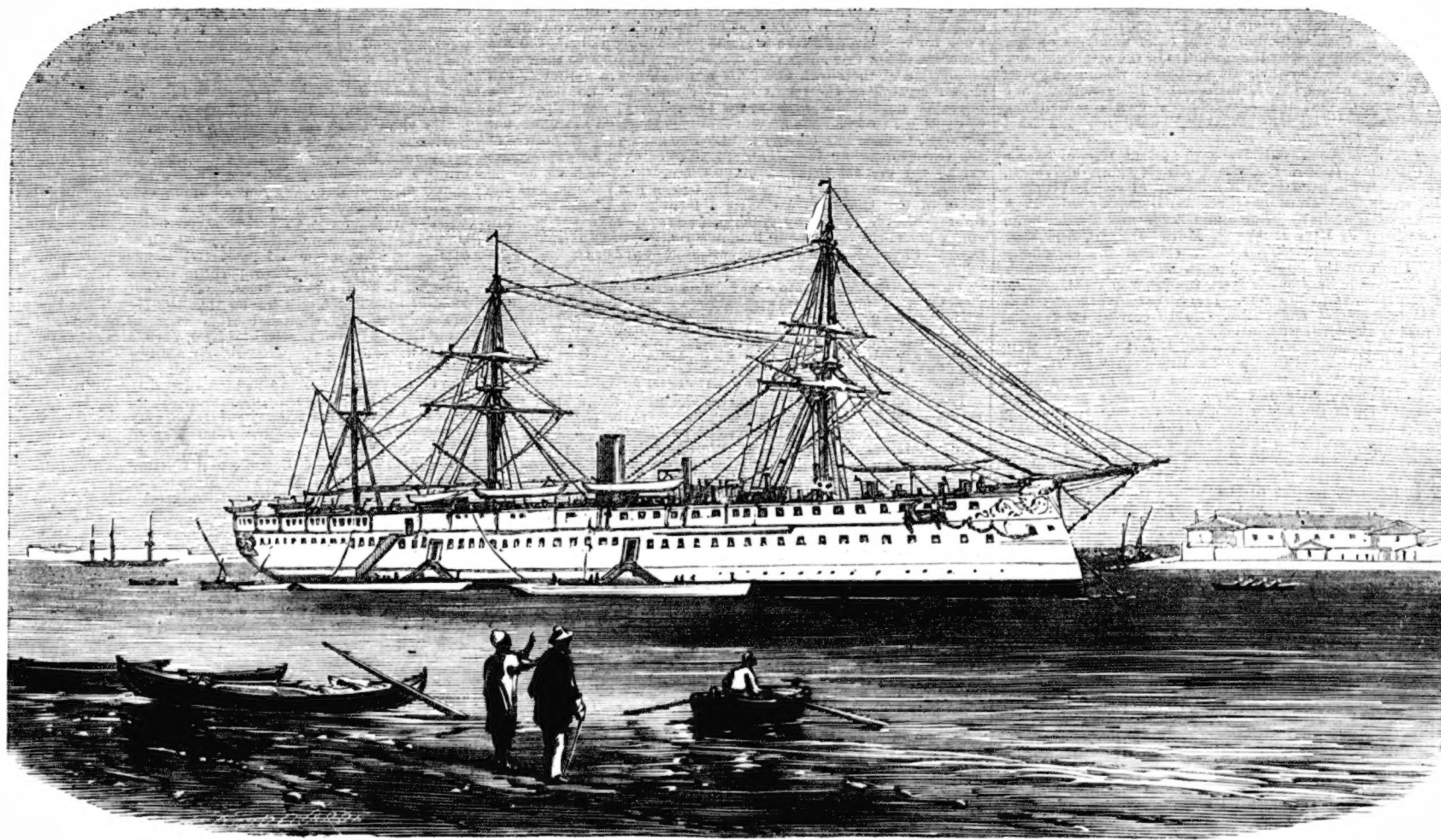


CARRIAGE THROUGH THE STREETS OF MARSEILLES OF A WHALE CAPTURED IN THE WATERS OF THE CHATEAU D'IF.

too often an equal amount of vandalism to be met with. At the time of the first Revolution, as everyone knows, there prevailed a most unreasoning mania for destruction in France—things were destroyed merely because they were old, and for no better reason. There was great excuse for the peasants who destroyed the châteaux which had so long harboured their oppressors; but it is impossible to restrain one's indignation when one finds a man like Henriot proposing to burn the whole contents of the national library. Napoleon did a little, perhaps as much as was in his power, for the preservation of works of art and antiquity in France; but, unfortunately, he was much more diligent in laying hands on the works of art belonging to foreign nations than in preserving those which honestly were the property of the French people. He pillaged half the galleries of the Continent, but forgot to restore Notre Dame. It was not till after the fall of the Bourbons, in 1830, that a special fund was set apart by the Minister of the Interior to be applied to the preservation and

restoration of such remains of other ages as seemed most worthy of conservation. The sum proposed to be granted for this purpose in 1870 is £44,000 (1,100,000f.). The care of the "monuments historiques" is entrusted to a committee of literary men and antiquaries. The Emperor names an inspector-general, who visits the works of restoration in progress and reports on them to the Minister of Fine Arts. In each department the committee chooses a correspondent, to whom all demands for pecuniary aid are in the first instance to be addressed. The Government does not always acquire antiquities which have been declared by the committee to be worthy of preservation; but if it assists the proprietor in restoring them it demands that he shall make the proper conservation of the monument he possesses a perpetual charge on his estate, and that all repairs, &c., shall be carried out with the approval of the inspector. The prefects are expected to inform the committee of any important discoveries that may be made in their respective departments in order that steps may be

taken for their preservation. Even excavations for buried curiosities are from time to time made by recommendation of the prefects, but great discretion is exercised in all such researches owing to the uncertainty attending them. Once a monument has been declared of historical interest, it can no more be destroyed by its private owner than a road or canal by those through whose land they pass. As a general rule, if the owner declines to contribute the money required for the conservation of an historical monument on his property, the Minister of Fine Arts requests (and a governmental "request" in France is very like a "loan" or a "benefice" was under the Tudors) the parish in which the object in question is situated to contribute towards its repair. In all cases he reserves the right to name the architect charged to execute the necessary restorations. It is to the care of this department that the preservation of most of the remarkable works of France is owing. Without its protection, castles like those of Pierrefondes



THE BRITISH FRIGATE JUMNA PASSING THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.



and Chambord, the Roman amphitheatre at Arles, or the palace of the Popes at Avignon, would long since have shared the fate of the Château de Joinville, and many other monuments of the Middle Ages which perished at the Revolution. The present inspector-general of historical monuments is M. Prosper Mérimée, the well-known writer, who was appointed in 1834. The writer of this article may perhaps add that he has frequently heard Frenchmen in different parts of France express not only their satisfaction with the working of the system of which some account has been given, but surprise and regret to learn that nothing similar existed in a country so rich in archaeological remains as England.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

### MUSIC.

"ESMERALDA," an opera in four acts (words by Signor Cimino, music by Signor Campano), was produced, at Covent Garden, on Tuesday, with such success as that involved in first-night applause, recalls, and congratulations. The story is founded upon Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," which popular romance has been adapted to operatic purposes with considerable skill. Signor Cimino has followed the narrative of Esmeralda's unhappy fortunes pretty closely, only exercising his right of alteration with regard to other personages. Thus, Quasimodo passes across the stage but once, and then in dumb-show; while Estella becomes a prominent character as the revengeful aider and abettor of Claude's wicked designs. From this all who know Victor Hugo's work—that is to say, all novel readers—may imagine the chief incidents of Signor Cimino's libretto, beginning with Esmeralda's adventure in Notre Dame and ending with her death on the scaffold. They will also be prepared to assume that the plot is full of interest, abounding in dramatic situations, and strikingly adapted for operatic treatment. A glance at its outline suggests the thought—What would Verdi have done with "Esmeralda" in the prime of his powers, and how, in the hands of Meyerbeer, would the story have been a succession of imposing scenes, outwrought with all the force of an intensely dramatic nature? We regret that Signor Campano took the work upon himself, because the result goes to prove it entirely beyond his powers. In point of fact, there is no more vitality in "Esmeralda" than there was in its predecessor, "Alcina," brought out at Her Majesty's Theatre ten years ago. The music is often trivial, always weak, save when it has been inspired by recollections of the accepted masterpieces of operatic art. Moreover, Signor Campano has written with a bold defiance of rule, only pardonable in connection with genius like Beethoven's. That passages here and there please by virtue of a certain Italian fluency, and Italian prettiness of tune, we do not deny; but we must judge "Esmeralda" by the standard of Bellini, Donizetti, Verdi, and other masters of the same school, with whom Signor Campano has entered into competition. So judged, there can be only one result; and the music of "Esmeralda" may be dismissed as unworthy the serious consideration due to serious pretensions. The performance on Tuesday would have saved a worse opera. Madame Patti was delightful as the heroine, looking the character to perfection, and acting with much force, if not with the art which conceals art. That she sang to perfection those will believe who do not go into raptures about her dramatic power. In fact, everything that singing could do for the music was done, and the audience were fairly charmed into applauding and encoring airs quite unworthy of such compliments. Mdlle. Scelchi, whose facial "make-up" was singularly repulsive, personated Estella with much earnestness and not a little effect. The part is decidedly ungracious; but the very useful artist of whom we speak did with it nearly all that was possible. Signor Naudin, another very useful artist, sang and acted as Phœbus in the efficient manner to which he has long accustomed us; and in the part of Claude, Signor Graziani had some congenial work to do, which he did sufficiently well. Though little money had been spent upon new scenery or dresses, the opera was effectively put on the stage; thanks to which fact and to an excellent performance, "Esmeralda" may live out a brief span of life.

Mdlle. Christine Nilsson reappeared at Drury Lane on Tuesday, having recovered from her hoarseness, and played the Countess in "Le Nozze." She made all the success which was anticipated, singing the beautiful airs with a purity of style and an expressiveness of delivery than which nothing could be better, and impersonating the gentle lady with a gracefulness that presented the ideal of the character. Mdlle. Nilsson was encored (with Madame Volpini) in "Sull' aria," and recalled after "Dove sono," by a large and enthusiastic audience. On Thursday the opera was "Il Trovatore"—Mdlle. Ilma di Murska appearing as Leonora, for the first time; and for to-night "Faust" has been announced, with Mdlle. Nilsson as Marguerite.

Benefit concerts are still the order of every day, and are still so numerous that we cannot even specify much less criticise them. In the matter of criticism, however, they would give no little to do, even if we had the time and space to do much. Signor Arditi's annual concert took place in Drury Lane Theatre, on Friday afternoon week, the performers including the chief members of Mr. Wood's company, supported by the orchestra of the establishment. Thirty-one pieces were played or sung, most of them being very well known, and, consequently, demanding little notice. We may say, however, that the *bénéficiaire's* own compositions, "L'Ecclesi" and "Leggiero invisibile," were not the least acceptable things presented.

Madame Auspitz-Kolar, a German pianist of repute, gave a concert in Dudley House, Park-lane, on Monday afternoon, whereat she played in good style a selection of classical compositions, including the "Moonlight" sonata, Rameau's suite in A minor, and smaller works by Schumann, Chopin, and Mendelssohn. She was assisted by Herr Demunck, Mdlle. Drasil, and Herr Stockhausen, whose admirable singing elicited the customary applause. On Monday afternoon, also, Mr. William Carter's concert took place in St. James's Hall, the programme and artists being of the most attractive sort. Mr. Sims Reeves sang one or two of his best songs; and Mdlle. Drasil carried off unusual honours for her effective co-operation.

The New Philharmonic Society's concert, in St. James's Hall, on Wednesday, introduced Liszt's "St. Elizabeth" for the first time. We shall return to this uncommon work in a subsequent notice. The London Glee and Madrigal Union's penultimate concert was given in the minor St. James's Hall, on Thursday afternoon, when a capital selection of capital music was gone through; and in the evening the Schubert Society gave its ultimate concert in the Beethoven Rooms, for the benefit of the director, Herr Schubert.

Mr. Ellis Roberts, harpist to the Prince of Wales, gives his twenty-fifth annual concert, at St. George's Hall, on Tuesday evening, June 28.

A TRIAL, which, it is said, will be one of the most gigantic on record, is about to take place in Hungary. The accused are brigands, 300 in number, and it is expected that 200 of them will be condemned to death.

THE COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER.—A sale of stock seized by the Lords of the Admiralty at Newlands West Farm took place last Saturday. The tenant, Mr. Brewis, had offered the rent to Mr. Gray, the receiver, but only on condition that he would protect him from any aggression by the Countess of Derwentwater. Mr. Gray refused to give such guarantee, and Mr. Brewis deposited the money in the bank. During the sale the Countess drove up and informed the auctioneer that she expected the proceeds of the sale. The seizure was for £240 (one year's rent), due in May last. The "Countess," described in the rate-book as "Lady Amelia Matilda Mary Tudor Radclyffe," was on Tuesday summoned before the Gateshead magistrates for the non-payment of £4 13s. 6d., the amount due for poor rate on a house recently in her occupation at Blaydon. The defendant did not answer to the summons. The collector said that the rates had been formerly paid for the "Countess" by the Vicar, the Rev. Mr. Brown; but he had refused to pay them, and the sum named in the summons had accrued. It appeared that the house was now empty, and there were no goods or chattels to distrain upon. An order for payment was made, and the collector was informed that, if the Countess did not pay, he could have her committed in default.

### THE FENIAN RAID FROM A CANADIAN POINT OF VIEW.

THE Fenian raid is over, only a "fizzle," as the people here call it, after all, and for another year or so the people of Canada may perhaps be permitted to attend to their farms and merchandise without being summoned in hot haste to shoulder musket and mount guard against the danger of a threatened incursion of these Irish-American enemies of Great Britain. Considering the great preparations for the present movement shown by the superabundant supplies of arms and accoutrements, as well as by the numbers, taken in the aggregate, who answered to their leaders' call, the "invasion" has been put down with marvellous promptitude, and the Canadians are priding themselves not a little on the fact that really to nothing but their own military organisation are they indebted for the speedy stamping out of this mad and wicked enterprise.

There are two points in this affair which the Canadians justly desire to see presented to their fellow-countrymen at home; and, writing from a Canadian point of view, permit me here to record them: first, that to the Canadian volunteers is due the repulse and defeat of the raiders. Only at Trout River had they the support of the regulars; and there is the best possible proof that, however acceptable such a force in reserve, and however well and heartily all co-operated on that day, the Fenians had retreated before the 69th actually came into action. General Lindsay twice visited the respective camps, and was particularly emphatic as to the sole honour of the victory being due to the volunteers. At Huntingdon he said:—

There were regulars both here and at Missisquoi (Pigeon Hill); but the work was done by the militia and by the Home Guards, and to them the thanks of the country are due. As commander of the forces in Canada, I represent both the Queen and the Governor-General, and I use also the words his Royal Highness Prince Arthur might use, that they and the people of England, as well as Canada, thank you for the manner in which you have acted. The Prince serves in the Rifle Brigade, and when it was deemed necessary to send it to the front, he was ready to go forward, but their services were not required. It may be well to state a few facts to you in support of what I have said. The President of the United States issued a proclamation, but it was of no use to you; it did not appear until it was too late, and you and your comrades at Missisquoi had to do the work yourselves until United States troops were sent to St. Albans, Malone, and, I believe, a few to the frontier; but they were of no use to you. They did not prevent the Fenians entering your country, and the gallantry of your militia alone did the work.

With this testimony to their personal gallantry and its results, the credit of the Canadian volunteer militia may be left to take care of itself. And it may be hoped that the Fenian mind, so far as it is susceptible of acquiring wisdom, may be taught a wholesome lesson thereby. But the fact that Canada may exclaim, with all truthfulness, "Alone I did it!" does not, to Canadians, by any means exonerate other parties to the affair from their obligations. A feeling amounting to bitterness is engendered towards the United States by these incursions from its territory, and by the absolute impunity accorded to the Fenian organisation until the mischief is done. Canada taxed with heavy expenses, her people called upon to risk their lives, and any amount of disturbance to business has ensued. I am not asking you to adopt the precise line of reasoning that people here are likely to take; but it is fair that the question should be presented from their point of view. It may or may not be a wise policy to leave Canada to defend herself, but doing so does not relieve England from the duty of using all her influence to secure Canada against being made the victim of the hostility or negligence of a foreign Power. And as I am bound to write the whole truth, I may as well say at once that the tone of the English Minister at Washington, and the readiness of the English press to accept General Grant's proclamation as a proof of American loyalty to international obligations, has found a very cool response indeed in Canada. Contrasts are drawn, not unfairly, between the escape of the unarmed Alabama, and the almost warlike tone of America resulting from the laches of the British Government in that matter, and the uninterrupted proceedings of the Fenians—their drilling, equipment, and enlistment—going on in broad daylight without let or hindrance, until an overt act of war has been accomplished. General Lindsay's remark that President Grant's proclamation was of no use is in one sense true. The Fenians heeded it not. They travelled openly by the railroads, sent their orders by the telegraphs, served out their arms and accoutrements, and marched across the line before one Federal soldier or official had raised a finger to stop them. For all that, the President's proclamation might as well not have been written. Still, bearing in mind that I am putting the case from a purely Canadian standpoint, the truth is that there was no sign of any disposition or anxiety shown to stop or check this outrage—always excepting General Foster's arrest of O'Neill, which did not, as it turned out, seriously affect his followers—until, driven helter-skelter back from Canadian soil, a host of hungry, lawless ruffians, crowded in American towns, were likely to do harm, not to Canadian but to American citizens. People here cannot regard as a discharge of international obligations intervention undertaken only when for very shame's sake it is impossible to keep silent. Canada has come out of this affair very creditably. Thanks to their able handling and their own energetic advance, not a volunteer can show a scratch as the result of the campaign. So people are tolerably good-tempered, and, for the moment, not disposed to be captious. But no one forgets that it is England's enemies, not her own, Canada has here to fight. She has no representative of her Government at Washington, no power even to expostulate except through the British Foreign Office, with which she has no direct relations. Her loyalty to the Crown is a passion, and the name of the Queen here excites a feeling of almost religious reverence. She is told by American newspapers that if she will annex herself to the Union Fenianism will cease to trouble her peace. She answers in such language—that of her leading newspaper—as the following:—

Annexation, forsooth, and to what? To a country where the maddest folly, the wickedest conspiracy ever hatched against a kindred nation, finds secret favour and open apology? To a Government either so weak that it cannot, or so dishonest that it will not, fulfil its international obligations to a friendly neighbour? The Herald must offer us something very different from an American system of Government, and American notions of law and public faith, before we are wowed from the shelter of the flag of which, in the hour of danger, it will be our boast to be the foremost defenders.

It will be well for England to cherish and cultivate such sentiments as these, rather than permit them to be chilled by any appearance of coldness or indifference to Canada's great and constant sacrifices on her behalf. We can well afford to bear the expense and responsibility of maintaining domestic peace and security; but we have a right to demand that, so long as the power and moral influence of England remains, we shall not be required needlessly to spend our blood or our treasure in fighting the external enemies of the British empire.—*Toronto Correspondent of the Daily News*.

EXPLOSION OF GAS.—On Tuesday morning, on Mr. Benson taking his seat on the bench at the Southwark Police Court, he was informed of an alarming explosion which had occurred in the basement in front of the court, and immediately under the clerk's office. Extensive additions and alterations have recently been made to the clerk's office, and in consequence nearly the whole of the interior has been newly fitted with gas. On the 31st of last month, the court being completed, it was reopened for business. The office-keeper, Mr. Henkinson, occupied, with his family, the upper apartments and a portion of the basement. On Monday night, about half-past ten, his servant went down to the kitchen, as usual, to fasten up the lower part of the house. She had a lighted candle in her hand, and no sooner had she opened the kitchen door than a fearful explosion occurred, throwing her on the floor with great violence, and forcing all the windows and doors off. Mr. Henkinson, on hearing the explosion, instantly rushed down and found his servant lying insensible on the floor. He obtained assistance and conveyed her to bed, where she was attended by a surgeon. She was very much hurt. It is surprising she was not killed on the spot, as the furniture, ceiling, and doors were destroyed. Two men passing at the time of the explosion were seriously injured; one of them remains at Guy's Hospital. The explosion was felt at Horsemoor-lane Gaol, and as far as the Elephant and Castle.

### AMENDMENT OF THE SALMON FISHERY ACTS.

THE salmon fisheries of England and Wales, which some few years since were, comparatively speaking, worthless, are fast taking a prominent place among the food-producing resources of the country. The cultivation of our salmon rivers has become a very interesting study. For the last nine years we have been hard at work endeavouring by every means in our power to resuscitate the breed of salmon in our once abundantly-stocked waters, and, happily, our labour has not been in vain; for, notwithstanding the existence of many and great obstructions to the increase of fish, a very marked improvement has occurred in the yield of salmon from English and Welsh rivers since the Act of 1861 came into operation. The present artificial condition of our rivers (consequent on the increase of population) sadly interferes with the good work of salmon restoration. Pollutions, abstraction of water for canals, formidable obstructions to the ascent of fish, poaching, over-fishing, and other injurious practices, all contribute in a greater or less degree to check the development of this industry. It is most encouraging, therefore, to learn that, in the face of all these obstacles, the yield of salmon has vastly increased. In the year 1860, when the Royal Commission was inquiring into the cause of the decline in our salmon fisheries, there were many who said that the rivers of England could never produce salmon in any abundance—total neglect had reduced the fisheries of the country to a very low ebb. In many waters salmon were as scarce as in the Thames of the present day, and in those rivers where salmon did exist the number captured annually were so small as to be of little or no commercial value. These gloomy forebodings are now, however, totally dispelled, and the good results which have followed the enactments respectively of 1861, 1863, 1865, fulfil in every respect the expectations of the Royal Commission when they expressed a conviction that the salmon rivers of England were capable of producing a large amount of valuable food, judicious management being all that was needed to bring about the restoration of this long-neglected industry.

The future management of our salmon fisheries is at present attracting much attention. A Select Committee of the House of Commons has been engaged during the greater part of the Session in examining witnesses from different parts of the country with a view to arriving at what amendments are needed in our present Salmon Fishery Acts. The inquiry has now concluded, and a report on the subject will shortly be presented to the House of Commons. The evidence given was most perplexing. Fishery commissions and fishery inspectors appear to have totally different views regarding the amendments most necessary for the better management of the salmon fisheries, while the doctrines put forward by some of the local witnesses were so opposed to all true principles of salmon preservation as to be of no value whatever.

That some amendments are needed in our Salmon Acts for the more thorough development of the salmon fisheries there can be no doubt. On the whole, however, the Fishery Acts have worked admirably. They are framed on sound and tried principles; and in amending those Acts we must be careful not to disturb any of the vital principles which have been so instrumental in bringing about the restoration of salmon in English waters. As to the present system of fishing supervision, there appears to be no need of change. Under the present system of inspection, which has been carried on since 1861, our rivers are making steady progress. There is no reason, therefore, why we should change that system which has proved successful for one the success of which is at least doubtful.

### AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

THE number of newspapers published in English-speaking America is about 5319. It is difficult to state with exactness, for they spring up and die by hundreds during every year. Delaware has only 13, and New York 806. New England has most newspapers in proportion to its population, and the country journals have the largest average circulation, being about 1000 copies weekly. In New York and Pennsylvania they will average about 700; in the valley of the Mississippi proper, about 350; and in the South, about 250. There are about 550 dailies, varying in circulation from the neighbourhood of 200 daily to 100,000. New York is the great centre of newspaper commerce. There are 32 dailies in that city—six in German, two in French, one in Scandinavian, and the rest in English. Seven of these dailies are known as "the New York Associated Press," and supply all the rest of the country with news, which they sell. They print 112,000,000 sheets annually, and receive 2,500,000 dols. from advertisements. Their total receipts are about 5,600,000 dols. The other 25 dailies print 110,000,000 sheets annually, and their receipts are about 3,100,000 dols. in all. So it will be seen that the New York daily press alone has an income of 8,700,000 dols., contributed by the public for the purpose of knowing the news of the day. The other periodicals of the city, semi-weekly, weekly, monthly, and quarterly, issue 155,000,000 copies during the year, and their total receipts are about 17,000,000 dols. Philadelphia is next after New York in number of dailies, of weeklies, and of other periodicals, and also prints the greatest quantity of sheets in a year. Sixteen dailies supply the Quakers with mental nutriment, although the quality is not high nor the enterprise of the managers great. Their dailies are inferior to those of Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and are no better than those of Pittsburgh, Louisville, or San Francisco. Boston is the third in importance, and the newspaper business is prosperous there. Large dividends are declared, news is paid prompt attention to, and the writing in many Boston dailies would do honour to any journal in the world. The Hub, however, is no longer such a centre for news as Chicago, which distributes intelligence to six or seven States, aggregating three times the population of New England. The Chicago dailies are conducted ably, have vast resources, large circulation, and full advertising columns. They perform for the West the part that New York does for the East. Every editor in the habit of looking over exchanges knows that the New York State dailies are substantially compiled from those in the city; those of New England from Boston and New York, and other parts of the Union from other centres. Nearly all the country daily newspapers in the United States are condensed from those of one of the above places or from Cincinnati (where some dailies of great importance are published), Baltimore, St. Louis, New Orleans, or San Francisco. The Albany papers are extracted from New York contemporaries, Harrisburg from Philadelphia, Toledo from Cincinnati, and so on. Besides the places we have mentioned, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Detroit, and Charleston maintain a half-way independence. New York State has the greatest number of newspapers, daily, weekly, and every other way; Pennsylvania follows, and then Illinois. Although the latter State has less population, it surpasses Ohio, which follows it in order of importance. The Southern States have few papers, and their importance is very little. Many of them are edited by carpet-baggers, who batten on the spoils of the public; and the real Southern aristocracy evidently does not look with a favourable eye upon journalism. On the Pacific coast the population is too sparse for profit to be expected, and San Francisco nearly monopolises it.—*New York Times*.

NOVEL SHIP-RAISING EXPERIMENT.—In the course of a few days an attempt to raise the steam-tug Brother Jonathan, lying under water near the Prince's landing-stage, Liverpool, will be made; the proposed means operandi being that of placing empty balloons inside the vessel and inflating them from above. It is expected that, as the water is thus forced out of her, the tug will gradually rise to the surface.

A LAD NAMED Bird, aged seventeen, in the employ of a confectioner at Spalding, in Lincolnshire, was found in an outbuilding, on Sunday evening, suspended from a beam quite dead. At the inquest, it was stated that the boy had told a fellow-servant that a girl he had formerly courted had spoken to him coldly, and had declined to walk with him or hold any communication with him. He was of an excitable temperament, and it is supposed that this led him to commit suicide. A verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.



## POLICE.

**ALLEGED FRAUD ON A CHARITABLE SOCIETY.**—Henry Banks, an accountant, carrying on business at 2A, Wells-street, Cripplegate; John Harris, his assistant, at the same address; and Julius Lawrence, a solicitor, of 50, Lincoln's-inn-fields, were apprehended by Detective-Sergeant Bull and Detective Frederick Brett, on warrants signed by Alderman Finnis, and on Tuesday brought before Sir Robert W. Carden at Guildhall, charged with conspiring together and with divers other persons to defraud the Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts of large sums of money. Mr. Metcalfe and Mr. Jeff prosecuted on behalf of the society; Mr. Buchanan appeared for Mr. Banks, and Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Beard for Mr. Harris. Mr. Metcalfe stated the case for the prosecution, which, divested of its legal technicalities so as to be intelligible to the general reader, disclosed a system which has been for a long time carried on by the prisoners of taking people through the Bankruptcy Court in forma pauperis for the sole purpose of bringing them on the funds of the above society, and out of the money granted to the poor debtors taking a considerable share by way of commission. Another branch of the charge was that they created fictitious debts and got the debtors arrested on them in order to bring them within the jurisdiction of the Court of Bankruptcy as the preliminary step to obtaining grants from the above society, and a concurrent charge was that, in order to bring them within the bankruptcy jurisdiction, they suborned the bankrupts to commit perjury. John Hill, who had been in pecuniary difficulties and who had passed through the Bankruptcy Court with the assistance of Banks, was called. Having been released from custody, Banks told him of the Society for the Relief of Discharged Debtors, intimating that if the society granted him £50, witness was to allow Banks £5; and if £60, he was to allow £10. Witness also promised Harris £1 if he obtained the larger sum. The prisoners drew up a petition, and he took it to the society's office, receiving in due time £50. He gave Banks the £5, but refused to hand Harris the promised sovereign, as he had received only £50, and he wanted that at home. The next morning he received the following letter:—"2A, Wells-street, Cripplegate, E.C., and 200, Southgate-road, Islington, N., London, March 5, 1870. Sir,—I am surprised at your refusing yesterday to pay me the pound as arranged, and must inform you that unless you do so at once I shall see your creditors and explain to them the particulars of your arrest and bankruptcy and get the bankruptcy annulled. I am not in the habit of being humbugged, and shall not allow you to do so with impunity. Yours, J. HARRIS.—Mr. John Hill." By Mr. Beard: Banks read to him the petition that was sent into the society, and he signed it. It was all true, except that it stated that he had five children under fourteen years of age, whereas one had just turned fourteen. At that time he was in that condition that he was deserving the charity the society could confer, and had not one halfpenny in the world. Harris was to have had £1 if he got £60; but nothing was said as to what he was to have if he got only £50. After some formal evidence the prisoners were remanded.

**"DOZY" WAGGONERS.**—James Pearce and William Gray, Essex waggoners, were taken before Mr. Woolrych, at the Thames Police Court, on Tuesday, charged with being asleep in their waggon in the Bow-road. These cases have been very numerous, and in their investigation have more than once revealed the extraordinary fact that the Essex carmen who come up to London three or four times every week, with hay, straw, and vegetables, are compelled to work seven days per week, without going to bed, or obtaining any more sleep than what they can obtain in the carts and waggon while returning from London, or an occasional nap in their masters' stables. The prisoners had been attending the Whitechapel hay market, and at half-past three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon were proceeding down the Bow-road, when Edward Judd and Thomas Osborne, police-constables, Nos. 229 and 418 K, observed that they were fast-asleep in their carts. The officers called loudly to them, but could not arouse them, and they got into the waggon and aroused them. The waggon of which Pearce had charge was drawn by two horses, the other by one only. The horses and carts were taken to the greenyard, and the expenses there will amount to 7s. 6d. Mr. Woolrych observed that the new tramway was constructed on the continuous line of thoroughfare called Whitechapel, Mile-end, and Bow roads, and it must be extremely dangerous for carter to be asleep on such a frequented roadway. Pearce: "It is too true. I am dozy. Only consider, Sir, we are up from Monday morning till Sunday night—no rest for us at all." Osborne said that a boy was run over and killed last week by a horse and cart in the Bow-road. In that case the driver, an Essex waggoner, was asleep. Mr. Woolrych: "The practice is exceedingly dangerous." Gray: "Our horses are sure to find their way home." Mr. Woolrych: "And knock down and run over people unfortunate enough to be in their way. You must not go to sleep while you are in charge of waggon and horses. You are fined 8s. each, and in default, three days' imprisonment." The fines were paid. At the same court, on Wednesday, John Dennis, of Little Ilford, Essex, was charged with riding asleep in a waggon drawn by three horses while in his charge. T. Ormond, a police constable, No. 418 K, stated that a waggon drawn by three horses, belonging to a farmer at Little Ilford, Essex, was going down the Bow-road on Wednesday morning at fifteen minutes past eleven o'clock. The prisoner was in the waggon fast asleep, with the reins loose in one hand. He aroused the prisoner, who said, "Let the horses go home; what is the matter?" The prisoner: "I have only had six hours' sleep this week, and the heat of the weather is so great I could not keep awake." Roche, the gaoler of the court, said that the prisoner would have to pay 5s. to the keeper of a greenyard to redeem his waggon and his horses, and it was not likely an Essex farmer would pay that for him. Mr. Woolrych: "Very well; then I will reduce the fine to 5s. The prisoner will have to pay that, and 5s. more to the keeper of the greenyard. The

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Prisoner: "Nature was exhausted this morning, after I had been to London with my team. I can't keep awake for ever." The fine was then paid.

**ROBBERY BY AN HABITUAL CRIMINAL.**—At the Mansion House, on Monday, John Andrews, seventeen, described as a costermonger, was charged before the Lord Mayor with a watch robbery. The complainant was Mr. John Murphy, a merchant at Cork, and now staying in Basinghall-street. On Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, he was walking homewards in Lendalhill-street, and went down a passage there, where he saw the prisoner and two others coming towards him. All of a sudden the prisoner rushed at him and tore his gold watch and chain, worth £10, from his waistcoat. He ran through the market, and the complainant followed him, never losing sight of him for a moment. He turned into Beehive-passage, where he concealed himself in a doorway, and where the complainant for a moment passed him. Afterwards he was seen to walk from the door in an indifferent manner, and he was then given into custody. The watch and chain were not found on him, but two men were with him at the time of the robbery, and it is supposed that the articles may have been received by them. When arrested, he said the complainant was mistaken. He gave a correct address in Spitalfields. The complainant was quite sober at the time, and spoke positively to the prisoner's identity. Samuel Lythe, a City detective officer, proved that in June, 1863, the prisoner, who then gave the name of Patrick Quinlan, was sentenced to nine months' hard labour at the Central Criminal Court for a similar robbery with four others, and that he had been in custody since. He was also suspected of being concerned in a robbery in the Minories a few nights ago. The witness added that the prisoner was one of the finest "watch thieves" in London. The prisoner said he had merely got into the crowd by accident, and he was quite innocent of the charge. The Lord Mayor remanded him for a week to admit of an inquiry into the circumstances of the other robbery.

### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, June 10.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—J. BROWN, Newport, commission agent.  
**BANKRUPT.**—A CHABORD, Camden Town—G. L. NORMAN, Piccadilly, solicitor—E. T. FRANKMAN, South Hackney, General merchant—N. WOLF, Cheap-side, merchant.  
**W. T. M. Old Kent-road, auctioneer.**—J. CARE, Willenhall, grocer—G. HARVEY, Putney T. HOARE, Aston, miller—J. RIDER, Marsh Green, farmer—J. STEPHAN, Thornton Heath, market gardener—W. WATERS, Farningham, draper—D. WILES, Landport, draper—J. WOOLLEY, Farningham, miller—G. BOON, Milton-street, Dorset-square, mantle manufacturer.  
**SCOTCH REQUISITIONS.**—E. P. WATSON, Edinburgh, collector—L. LEE, Glasgow, manufacturer—W. MAXWELL, Edinburgh, writer—G. W. BROTHERS and CO., Anchor-ward, drapers—L. E. SPINDLER, Edinburgh, grocer—E. JOHNSON, Dundee, music-seller.

Tuesday, June 14.

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**—T. FISHER, Bristol, umbrella-maker—F. A. H. GREEN, Bromley, watchman.

**BANKRUPTS.**—W. N. CRAMPTON, clerk—J. S. BACON, Ely, miller—J. CLARK, Sunbury—J. CLARKE, Redditch, needle manufacturer—J. J. COKE, Southam, linen-draper—S. P. GORE, Liverpool, wood and ivory turner—M. HANCOCK, Pembroke Dock, licensed victualler—S. POINTON, Hanley, mine contractor—J. ROWBOTHAM, Dukinfield, licensed victualler—P. T. TOWELL, Southam.

**SCOTCH REQUISITIONS.**—J. and D. SCOTT, Old Kilpatrick, coal merchants—N. J. LEWIS, Rother, druggist—M. ALEXANDER, Whins—T. PATTERSON, Glasgow, cabinet-maker—J. M. BORTHWICK, Glasgow, wine merchant.

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**ONE GUINEA** for a half doz. of good Longcloth Chemises, prettily trimmed with work. Sample, post-free, 4s.

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JAMES SPENCE and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, beg to announce their New Summer Stock ready for inspection. The following specialties are well worthy of early notice.

Patterns post-free.

**SILKS**—Black Gros-de-Sues, from 42s. 3d. the Dress. Black Glaces and Gros-grains (warranted). Fancy Silks, from 41s. 6d. the Dress.

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Family Linens, Ribbons, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c.

Family and Complimentary Mourning. James Spence and Co., 78, 77, and 75, St. Paul's-churchyard.

**FAMILY MOURNING**, made up and trimmed in the most correct taste, may be obtained at the most reasonable prices.

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Z. SIMPSON and COMPANY have purchased, by Public Tender, of Messrs. Ladbury and Co., Accountants, the Stock as above, at a discount of 51 per cent from Mr. Beavan's cost price, and will OFFER the same, with a large parcel of RICH SILKS, Silk Velvets, and Fancy Dress Goods, recently bought at a considerable discount for cash, on

THIS DAY and during the Week.

The Stock comprises—Silks, Satins, Velvets, Muslins, Linens, Ribbons, Lace, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Haberdashery, Ladies' Ties, Flowers, Feathers, Crinolines, Skirts, and Corsets.

N.B.—Doors open at Nine a.m. during the Sale. 65 and 66 (late 48, 49, 53, and 55), Farringdon-street, City.

**S I L K S.** Z. SIMPSON and COMPANY have just purchased for cash, and are now selling, an unusually cheap PARCEL of SILKS, consisting of

Black and Coloured Glaces and Gros Grains, 2s. 6d. to 6s. 11d. per yard.

A parcel Japanese Silks, 20d. per yard.

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**LADIES in MORNING**, or those who wear Black Dresses, should go to HENRY GLAVES' Cheap Mourning Warehouse, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C., and ask for BLACK BARATHIA, at 6d. a yard; or a Pattern, full width, will be given or sent free by post. The cheapness will surprise you.

**REAL RUSSIAN FUR SEAL CLOAKS.** The best time to purchase is now. Several hundreds at 10s. each; winter price, 16s. COOK'S FUR MANUFACTORY, 71, Oxford-street. Established 1825.